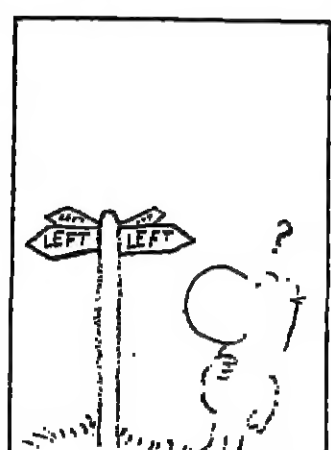


truggle for Labour leadership erupts

Our Party's simmering leadership quarrel again yesterday. Mr James Callaghan is to put down Mr Anthony Wedgwood to a warning to the unions that they be shackled again with a Labour policy; and Mrs Barbara Castle also in, backing Mr Benn as the next leader

Callaghan decision in November

Mr Party's simmering leadership quarrel again yesterday. Mr James Callaghan is to put down Mr Anthony Wedgwood to a warning to the unions that they be shackled again with a Labour policy; and Mrs Barbara Castle also in, backing Mr Benn as the next leader



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represented..."
Mr Benn found the

grist to his "party democracy"
mill. If these reforms were
to be defeated at the [October]
Blackpool conference, the trade
unions who vote to defeat them
could be voting for the very
wage restraint they opposed—
and which helped bring Mrs
Thatcher to power".
Mr Callaghan, appearing on
ITN's News One in no mood
for niceties.
"Mr Benn is wrong, isn't
he?" he began.
"In the case of the Labour
Party I said nothing about
shackling; what I said was it
must be a fair and sensible
understanding about the criteria
for fixing wages and incomes—
those were the words I used."
Mr Benn, and nobody else,
can interpret that as meaning
I want to strangle somebody.
What I am saying is that unless
you get a sensible understand-
ing about the criteria for fixing
wages and incomes, the govern-
ment will have the best chance
of succeeding if it does that
now."
Mr Callaghan had seemed to
take a dig at Mr Benn in
describing "personal ambi-
tions" in the unlikelihood of
Opposition parties to take over
power, which he suggested was
typical Mr Callaghan said: "be-
cause they do not have power,
because they do not have res-
ponsibility they are always
parties that are talking about
different remedies, there are
personal ambitions and the rest
of it that have to be satisfied".
But, saying he was not par-
ticularly concerned about the
Labour disagreements because
he was confident "that this
will work itself out", Mr
Callaghan went on with an
assurance that will be like a
red rag to Mr Benn.
"Once they have got power
then of course they transform
themselves", he said of op-
positions.
In Labour's case this is pre-
cisely what Mr Benn wants to
prevent. He wishes a Labour
government to do in office what
it had said in opposition it
would do; and to ensure that it
does so, he wishes his reforms
stated in the Labour Party's
leadership, as he put it yester-
day, becoming "a separate
group claiming the right to
decide its own quite different
policy".
Understandably, perhaps, he
sees the "democracy" reforms
he advocates as the only way
to ensure that compliance.

Mr Jenkins may return to politics next year

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, June 3

Mr Roy Jenkins, the Presi-
dent of the European Commis-
sion, may announce publicly for
the first time next week that
he intends to return to the
domestic political fray in the
new year to pursue the goal
of a new political party of the
"Radical Centre", it was learnt
today.

But the former Home Sec-
retary, in a statement issued here
on his behalf, categorically de-
nied press reports that he is
considering leaving Brussels
before his term of office as
President of the Commission
expires at the end of the year.

The statement said: "Mr
Jenkins denies reports that he
is planning to leave Brussels
in the near future. It is and
always has been his intention
to fulfil his four-year mandate
as President of the Commission,
which runs until the beginning
of January, 1981."

The first clear indication of
Mr Jenkins' plans is likely to
come in a speech next Monday
at a lunch in the House of
Commons given by the Parlia-
mentary Press Gallery.

Although most of the speech
will be devoted to an assess-
ment of Britain's future in
Europe, Mr Jenkins is also ex-
pected to survey the British
political scene.

Callaghan doubts: Labour and
Liberal leaders yesterday
poured cold water on the idea
of the formation of a new
Centre party (our Political
Reporter writes). Mr James
Callaghan, the Labour Party
leader, said that he doubted
whether such a proposal would
get far.

Interviewed on ITN's News
at One programme, he said it
could be argued that the Lib-
erals were a centre party
though they would probably
deny it. "I think people
when they get disillusioned
either with the Conservative
Party or the Labour Party tend
to float towards the Liberal
Party."

When it was suggested that
a Centre party would probably
look for the votes of those
people who did not like Lab-
our's extreme left-wing policies,
Mr Callaghan replied: "Well,
they will not get very far be-
cause any party in this country
has got to rest on organised in-
terests. We may or may not
like that. The Tory Party rests
on the support of business, big
business, very largely business
generally. It rests on the fi-
nancial support of them and of
the City."

The Labour Party rests on
the support of the trade unions
and organized workers, and I
do not think any other party
is going to get very far unless
it has some equivalent organ-
ized support and I do not know
where you find it from."

Mr David Steel, leader of
the Liberals, made it clear
that he saw his party as being
the one that would bring
fresh movement to British
politics.

He told a Liberal Social
Council meeting: "The Liberal
Party is there gaining in
strength to provide the core of
this movement, and we welcome
the prospect of more recruits
to it."

Brussels speculation, page 5



Tribal leaders meeting on Espiritu Santo before rebelling last week against the central Government of the New Hebrides. Britain asked to use force, page 6

Reprisal threat after S African sabotage

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, June 3

South Africa's neighbouring
states have been warned that
reprisals will be taken against
any country allowing residents to
use it as a springboard for
attacks on the republic.

The warning, after the sabo-
tage of two Sasol oil-from-coal
plants causing about £3.3m
worth of damage yesterday,
appears to be aimed at Mozam-
bique.

Mr Louis Le Grange, the
Police Minister, claimed the
mastermind behind the Sasol
raids was Mr Joe Slovo, an
exiled leader of the South
African Communist Party who
is now based in Maputo.

He said Mr Slovo's ove-
rthrow of the Mozambique capital
was planned by the African
National Congress (ANC) and
the banned South African Com-
munist Party so that he would
be as close as possible to the
republic, exercising eastern con-
trol over trained saboteurs in-
filtrating into South Africa
and no agents on spying
missions.

Mr Le Grange added that Dr
Vassily Solodovnikov, the Rus-
sian ambassador in Lusaka,
played a major role in ANC
planning and strategy and con-
ducted a comprehensive
monitoring of the republic,
with the assistance of Miss
Frene Ginwala, a South African
exile.

Miss Ginwala was referred to
today in a Pretoria court case
as an ANC agent who had
approached a young scientist
for information on energy in-
stallations in South Africa.
The Minister described Mr
Solodovnikov as "one of the
great planners of the com-
munist onslaught".

A dirty white fog settled over
the Sasol One plant at Sasol-
burg this morning as the last
of the huge fires died down and
police searched the debris for
clues to the saboteurs. A
spokesman said later there was
evidence that the bombs were
of a "sophisticated" variety
and not home made as had been
thought.

It was disclosed last night
that three other bombs were
defused yesterday at Springs,
east of Johannesburg, in the
offices of the firm responsible
for the construction of the
Sasol Two and Three plants.

One was found on the office's
window sill.
The Sasol attacks were the
biggest act of urban terrorism
so far in South Africa. They
came, coincidentally or other-
wise, on the eve of the resumed
trial of nine ANC members who
face charges including murder
and high treason as a result of
the Silverton Bank siege in
Pretoria in January.

White hostages were taken
and police stormed the bank,
killing three of the raiders. But
two hostages had earlier been
shot dead.

The trial has been adjourned
until August 4. The defence
sought the adjournment, saying
it was not yet ready to proceed
with the supreme court trial.

The Government is under
pressure to increase protection
for vital installations though
it is almost impossible to protect oil installations
from attack by rockets.
It is generally admitted that
the attack took the authorities
by surprise and the South
African Broadcasting corpora-
tion said the Sasol attacks were
evidence of the comprehensiveness
of the "assault on the
order, stability, and self-confi-
dence of South Africa".
Scientist convicted, page 6

Mrs Thatcher causes panic sterling sales

By Caroline Adkinson

A bout of panic selling of
sterling in the foreign ex-
change markets came after
Mrs Margaret Thatcher told
the Commons yesterday that
the money saved by Britain's
deal with the EEC would be
used to reduce government
borrowing and thereby bring
down interest rates.

Many in the City leapt to the
conclusion that Mrs Thatcher
was promising an imminent
cut in the present record level
of interest rates. The pound
plunged by nearly five cents
against the dollar before
currency markets calmed
down, and the gilt market
cheered up at the prospect of
lower interest rates. Sterling
eventually closed 3.35 cents
down from Monday's level, at
\$2.304.

But officials were anxious to
point out that the Prime
Minister's remarks had been
misinterpreted. Because the
EEC money will not be repaid
to Britain until early 1981, the
budget package approved by
ministers this week will not

affect public sector borrowing
or interest rates in the near
future.

The reaction to Mrs
Thatcher's statement was not
surprising. She twice remarked
that the EEC rebate would help
to lower interest rates. She
said that she had been discuss-
ing the problems of manu-
facturing industry with Sir
Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of
the Exchequer, including high
interest rates.

The government is under in-
tense pressure from industry
and its backbenchers to lower
interest rates immediately. The
Chancellor and the Prime Min-
ister have recently said that
they do not expect to reduce
the Government's key minimum
lending rate until the demand
for bank credit shows clear
signs of slowing down. This is
not affected by the EEC deal.

It is the bank lending com-
ponent of the money supply
rather than the public sector
borrowing requirement (PSBR),
which has recently been grow-
ing rapidly.

Continued on page 23, col 2

Tory peers' closed shop revolt crumbling

By Ian Bradley

An attempt by a group of
Conservative and cross bench
peers to tighten up the Govern-
ment's Employment Bill seems
likely to fall through lack of
support in the House of Lords.

The group, led by Lord Ord-
Ewing and Lord Speers, has
tabled amendments that would
have the effect of outlawing
the closed shop. It is also draft-
ing an amendment to the Bill
which would greatly limit the
scope of secondary picketing.

A further amendment pro-
posed by the group providing
for 500 members of a trade
union to require a secret ballot
in cases of proposed strike
action or union elections was
withdrawn yesterday without a
division during the first day of
the Bill's committee stage in the
House of Lords.

Although Commons Liberal
MPs voted in favour of amend-
ments proposed to the Bill out-
lawing the closed shop and
strengthening the law on sec-
ondary picketing, Liberal peers are
taking a different line and are
supporting the cautious line
adopted by the Government.

There is also very little
Labour support for the effort
to change the Bill, although
Lord Houghton of Sowerby
spoke in yesterday's debate in
favour of the measure. In all
Labour has tabled 14 amend-
ments critical of the Bill.

The main hope of the group
seeking to strengthen the Bill
now rests with a decision to be
made by the European Court
of Human Rights later this
week on the case brought by
three British railwaymen who
were dismissed from their jobs
because they had refused to
join the National Union of
Railwaymen and so con-
tracted a closed shop agreement.

It is understood that the 21
commissioners who have made
their recommendations to the
court have examined the
present Bill and found that it
contravenes the European Con-
vention on Human Rights in
not outlawing the closed shop.
The group hopes that by
next Tuesday, when the Bill
comes up again in the House
of Lords, the European Court's
decision will be known and, as
a result, there may be more
pressure on the Government to
go further than it has in the
Bill outlawing the closed shop.

Diplomat's home bombed in Washington suburb

Washington, June 3.—A
bomb blast that rocked a
Washington suburb early today
tore several holes in the front
of the home of the Yugoslav
Charge d'Affaires and blew out
the windows of several houses
nearby.

Mr Vladimir Sindjelic, his
wife and two children, and his
nephew were asleep when the
bomb exploded but they
escaped injury. The bomb, de-
scribed by police as a plastic
explosive, had been placed in
flower box outside the house.

The Sindjelic home, located
near Washington's fashionable
embassy row, is officially con-
sidered a private residence.
Because it is not a mission, it
is not under the protection of
the uniformed division of the
Secret Service.

No one claimed responsibility
for the bombing but Yugoslav
officials and institutions have
been targets in recent years of
Croatian and other ethnic
groups, who are seeking
independence for their section
of Yugoslavia. — Washington
Star.

mal fund olicing visaged

Stable has asked whether
be a national contingency
be the full cost of policing
as the national steel strike
by force which could be
national emergencies and
equipped from national
Ar J. H. Brownlow, Chief
South Yorkshire, said the
cost his force £650,000 and
1,192 dealing with it, in
those performing normal
Page 2

hall guidelines

in Whitehall's executive
receive guidelines from
next week on their policy
unless they are fully
the efforts of Sir Derek
Prime Minister's adviser on
tion of waste, to introduce
agency into central govern-
Page 3

Arab mayor blames Israeli Government

Mr Bassam Shaka, one of the two West
Bank mayors injured in booby trap
bomb attacks, accused the Israeli
Government and secret service of
involvement in the incidents. Speaking
less than 24 hours after the amputation
of both his legs Mr Shaka, who is Mayor
of Nablus, said the attack would
strengthen his resolve and that of the
Palestinian people
Page 6

Amin offer to return

Idi Amin, the deposed Ugandan
dictator, said in a BBC television
interview that he was willing to return
to Uganda "to save the people from
chaos". Interviewed in an unnamed
Arab country which was believed to
have been Saudi Arabia, he denied in-
volvement in a number of atrocities
that occurred in Uganda
Page 6

Civil servants resign

An increasing number of white civil
servants in Zimbabwe are deciding that
they have no future working under a
black government. The number of
resignations so far is believed to exceed
500, most of them from senior and
middle ranks.
Page 8

Hospitals discourage parents, report says

The Consumer Association said that
parents were frequently discouraged
from staying with their children in
hospital. A survey of 300 parents of
sick children showed that more than
half had not been allowed to stay or
had not been told of facilities to do so
and 14 per cent had been actively
discouraged
Page 3

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Ships collide

Helsingborg, Sweden, June 3.
—A Swedish oil tanker and a
Danish passenger ferry collided
in heavy fog in the narrow
sound between Sweden and
Denmark today. No one was
hurt, but there were fears of
oil leaking from the tanker.

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date Queen Anne, 1708.

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HOME NEWS

National fund for policing suggested

From Arthur Osman
Torquay

A chief constable asked yesterday whether there should be a national contingency fund to pay the full cost of policing events such as the national steel strike, and a police stand-by force which could be mobilized in national emergencies.

Mr J. H. Brownlow, the Chief Constable of South Yorkshire, told a conference of metropolitan authorities, county councils and chief police officers at Torquay that the steel strike had cost his force £650,000.

He said that at one time during the dispute there were 1,192 officers on duty to deal with the strike, in addition to those performing normal duties. In some cases men were starting work at 2am, travelling 70 miles and then working up to 15 hours before returning home.

Apart from the cost and the difficulties associated with hiring police officers from several other forces, he thought that there should be a national contingency fund to cover the full cost of policing such events as the national steel strike, and whether there was a need to mobilize a stand-by force where national emergencies or problems arose.

It could be formed from officers temporarily seconded from police forces and with the units on permanent stand-by and totally financed and equipped from national resources.

Mr George Terry, vice-president of the Association of Chief Police Officers of England, Wales and Northern Ireland, and Chief Constable of Sussex, said: "We have got to realize that the enforcement of whatever law is to be must depend upon police resources being available in the preventive role all the time."

"We must see that the resources allow us to put the accent on our community involvement and responsibility not just when things have gone wrong. The country must be prepared to realize that of all things this is essential."

"If not, the deterioration in public order will escalate further and even more stringent laws and methods of enforcement than those suggested in the Government's Green Paper will become unavoidable and



The "three ages" of police riot gear: On the left is today's gear; in the middle is the equipment of the near future, and on the right, the para-military uniform of the late 1980s.

strike at the very roots of our way of life to the detriment of all."

"Can we have the courage to ensure the prevention necessary through the traditional British bobby and police system which is the envy of the world?"

He said that for the future any law should be as simple as possible so that most people could understand it. "Much of the trouble in the public order scene in the widest sense stems from people not understanding what the law permits them to do," Mr Terry said.

"Having said that, however, there are many elements of modern society who do not want to understand the law set out in the law books."

"Changes in the law can only be as effective as the operational capability of the police service to enforce them."

property hired for sensitive election meetings should charge to cover the risk of damage.

Mr Samuel Jones, chief executive of Leicestershire County Council, said it was opportune to re-examine the case for giving election candidates the right to use school rooms and other public premises to hold election meetings.

The Government's provisional view in its Green Paper was that it was inappropriate to make amendments to the law on the point. "I do not regard the right to use public premises for election meetings as being at all fundamental to the democratic process," Mr Jones said.

"I cannot see why a local authority, knowing that damage will inevitably be caused to its premises, should be compelled to allow their use for a so-called election meeting, when the last thought in the mind of the promoter is the putting over of the particular

candidate's views to the electorate in the constituency which, by some mischance, happens to have the only large hall for miles around capable of accommodating those who will descend upon it by coach, car and special excursions."

"I am not advocating that such meetings in closed premises should be banned, merely that the organizers should make their arrangements with the owners of the premises, whether private or public, who will no doubt make the appropriate charge to cover the risk of damage."

Notice of marches: Laws affecting marches and demonstrations could be changed so that organizers have to give advance notice of processions to the police, Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, told the conference (the Press Association reports). He said extreme left or right solutions to the policing of public order should be rejected.

Teachers call off action

After talks lasting four hours, the National Union of Teachers in Nottinghamshire yesterday agreed to suspend selective strike action which has affected more than 200 schools in the county in five months.

Nottinghamshire education authority and the NUT have agreed to hold four more talks aimed at ending the long-standing dispute over class sizes, particularly those in nursery schools.

While the talks are in progress, the NUT will stand the selective strikes of which there have been 10.

In a joint statement the teachers and the education authority said: "It is felt that there is sufficient common ground on the approach to the staffing of nurseries to warrant the NUT's continuing to suspend its industrial action."

Mr Vincent Mason, an antique dealer of Salford, had appealed against his conviction at Northampton Crown Court for burglary on the grounds, among others, that because of the vetting, there had been "material irregularity" in the course of the trial. The application was dismissed and leave to appeal refused.

The ruling goes against remarks by Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, in the Court of Appeal in March, when he said vetting was "unconstitutional". The judges said yesterday: "We justify our presumption by knowledge that we have been able to examine the issue raised in greater depth than our brethren were able to do."

Lord Denning had been "over-optimistic" in saying that even if vetting were allowed, the chances were "1,000 to one" against a juror being unsuitable, and, if he were, the chances of his influencing the rest of the jury so as to

influence the verdict, was "minimal".

If two disqualified jurors could turn up in Northampton out of 100, the number was likely to be much greater if the panel was drawn from an urban high-crime area, they said.

Counsel for Mr Mason had argued that if the prosecution asked a juror to "stand by for the Crown" it should have cause, such as bias, as laid down in the Juries Act, 1974. At least one of the four jurors asked to "stand by" in this case had been so asked on the grounds of a previous conviction which he should not have disqualified him, he had said.

But the judges said that a juror might be qualified to sit on juries generally, but not be suitable to try a particular case. If a juror was on a panel due to try another case, charged with wounding a gamekeeper, it could be "an affront to justice" to let him serve. He was unlikely to be impartial, would press his point of view, and could materially reduce the chance of a fair trial.

In the course of checks on criminal records, convictions were likely to be revealed which did not amount to disqualifications. "We see no reason why information should not be passed on to prosecuting counsel."

Quins born to mother who expected triplets

Quins born to Mr Maurice Ward, a chemical engineer, last night told of the surprise of his life. His wife gave birth to quins after expecting triplets.

Mrs Ward, aged 28, gave birth to the quins on Monday at the William Harvey Hospital, Ashford. They were nine weeks premature. They weighed 2lb 12oz, 3lb 3oz, 3lb 6oz, 3lb 7oz and 3lb 12oz.

Mr Ward said: "It was the surprise of my life. We were expecting three, but when the first three had been born the doctors said there were another two. The main thing is that my wife and the babies are all well. The numbers don't really matter. We will get used to them." His wife had been taking a fertility drug.

Vast pig farm spoiled life for villagers, court told

The smell from Leslie Anderson's pig farm spoiled neighbours' enjoyment of Buckinghamshire village life, a High Court judge heard yesterday. Flies, rats and noise from a vast pig farming development in Bangor Road, Iwer Heath, added to the nuisance.

In the summer the smell from pig swill and slurry drifting over the village became worse. Mr James Fox-Andrews, QC, representing four residents, told the court. The four are asking Mr Justice Chapman for damages and an injunction restraining the action.

At the start of the hearing, which is expected to last four weeks, counsel said that one of the neighbours bringing the case, Mr Henry Kingsbury, died last Saturday. But his wife, Lady Patricia, daughter of the second Earl of Ypres, was continuing the action.

Lady Patricia, of Wentworth Lodge, Iwer Heath, is joined by Stanley Adams, of Colinton, Bangors Road North; Thomas Try, of Laneside, Slough Road, and James Keenan, of Avocots.

Building workers ignore union advice and seek 50% rise

From Paul Routledge
Labour Editor
Bournemouth

Building workers yesterday brushed aside the advice of their leaders and voted to pursue "by direct action" a 50 per cent pay claim that would lift craftsmen's earnings to a minimum of £120 a week.

The demand was overwhelmingly approved by delegates at the union making conference of the Union of Construction, Allied Trades and Technicians, who "viewed with alarm the erosion in our living standards due to spiralling inflation."

Construction site militants carried the day with arguments that building workers should be ready to repeat the widespread strikes of 1972 in support of their instruction to negotiators to seek £3 an hour for craftsmen and £2.90 for labourers, together with a 35-hour week and other fringe benefits.

Those targets were adopted with very little dissent from the 300 delegates, in spite of a plea from the Mr Leslie Wood, the union's general secretary, and "saddle" the union negotiators with such a huge claim.

The National Federation of Building Trades Employers said after the wage debate: "If this resolution forms the basis of the construction claim it can only be seen as totally unrealistic. It will be presented at a time when the industry seems likely to be in a sharp decline."

Building workers are due to receive a 20 per cent increase in their minimum earnings later this month, taking the craftsman's basic pay to £80.40 a week. The new claim decided upon yesterday will not be submitted until next spring, but it is an earnest of the bargaining pressure now building up for the next wage round.

Moving the successful resolution, Mr Steven Pulley, a London site militant, said: "No way will the iron lady get hold of inflation." He insisted that building workers in the capital were prepared to strike for their new claim and if they came out "it will escalate as in 1972."

He did not "pussyfoot around" on the proposal to go for "direct action" in pursuit of the money demand. "It does not mean we will work to rule."

We mean withdrawal of labour," he said. Construction companies "had had it too good for too long on the backs of building workers."

From many areas, but particularly from the North-west and Yorkshire, speaker after speaker echoed those sentiments, efforts to win a more flexible position by seeking rejection of the resolution in favour of a substantial but unspecified claim fell mostly on deaf ears.

The wage claim, which directly or indirectly affects more than 800,000 workers, will be seen by ministers as further evidence of trade union refusal to moderate wage demands in response to government appeals for a lower level of settlements. Inflation is to be brought down.

It is scarcely less embarrassing to Mr James Callaghan, the Opposition leader, who is to address the union conference this morning just four days after telling the unions that they must sit down with Labour politicians to work out a settled policy on incomes before the next election.

Engineers want offer doubled

Post Office engineers are to put in a claim for a 30 per cent rise plus a demand for a further 7 per cent for productivity. That is more than double the offer made by the Post Office.

The demands were formulated by delegates at the Post Office Engineering Union conference in Bournemouth yesterday, in spite of pleas from the union's national executive for a more moderate line.

It wanted members to back its plan which called for a 23 per cent rise, which would meet the increased cost of living caused by inflation, and a productivity payment of 4 per cent.

Mr Bryan Stanley, general secretary, warned members that it was not the time to "pluck figures out of the air." "We have got to go for an amount we can justify and substantiate."

Mr Charles Love, of Glasgow, who had 1,707 majority in favour of the 30 per cent claim, said the Post Office was acting as the hatcherman for government economic policies. Mr Jack Campbell, of the London City branch, said it was about time they were paid for the new technology introduced by the Post Office.

The engineers have set a deadline for a pay settlement. If a deal has not been worked out with the Post Office before the end of July they will start industrial action with the supervisors' union on August 4.

AUEW urges change in economic policies

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Leaders of Britain's second largest union yesterday announced a campaign aimed at trying to change the Government's economic policies, which they claimed were destroying the manufacturing industry.

Mr Terence Duffy, president of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, said that he would seek support at the next meetings of the TUC General Council and the National Economic Development Council for pressure to be brought on the ministers for a change in policy.

The union's executive is worried about the increasing numbers of its members being made redundant or laid off. Mr Duffy said that local union officials were being urged to negotiate short-time working rather than accept redundancies.

A statement said: "We demand an immediate change in Government policy. It is essential that we bring about a rapid regeneration of British manufacturing industry to establish them in the forefront of industrial nations."

"Disastrous policies of this Tory government are destroying our manufacturing strength. We are facing closures and redundancies practically every day and some regions are being completely devastated."

Mr Duffy said that the attack on Government policies was not political. "We will be saying exactly the same if a Labour government was pursuing these policies."

He linked his call for a change in economic policy with a demand that the Government should introduce selective import controls. "We welcome fair competition, but some countries are not competing with us fairly," he said.

IPC and 1,500 journalists settle 5-week pay strike

By Our Labour Staff

The International Publishing Corporation returned to normal working yesterday after the settlement of the journalists' dispute and started planning publication of the first issues of its magazines for several weeks.

During the five weeks when the 1,500 journalists were dismissed the company lost more than 35 million copies of magazines and specialist publications in addition to the disruption caused at its publishing houses, Hamlyn and Butterworth.

A settlement was reached in the early hours of yesterday after lengthy talks. The journalists, who claim to have been working normally during the dispute, yesterday started working on the settlement.

Under the agreement signed by IPC and the National Union of Journalists, the question of how much the journalists should be paid for the period they were dismissed will be referred to the Advisory Conciliation and Arbitration Service.

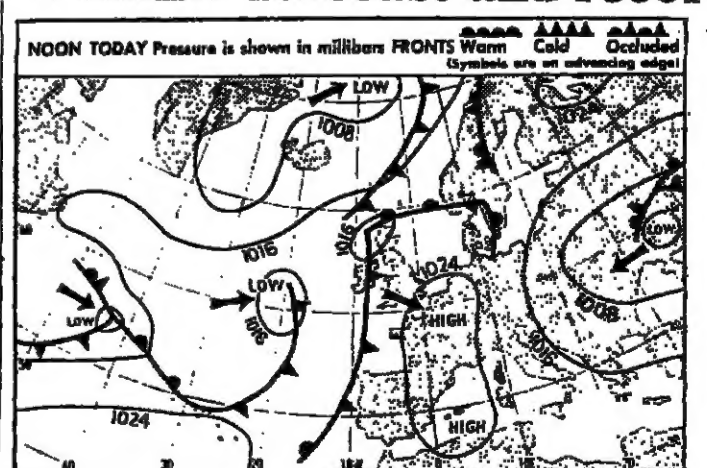
If the service cannot make a judgment by July, the two sides have agreed that the seven days' pay still at issue, will be stopped from that month's pay cheques.

Mr Colin Bourne, NUJ executive member for magazines, said yesterday: "We were delighted with the settlement. It gave us everything we wanted and at the same time allowed the management to save face."

He said negotiators would now draw up a revised pay claim to put to the company. The union's original 32 per cent was rejected by IPC who offered just over 18 per cent.

Most of the company's popular women's magazines should be back on sale by the last week of this month after having lost three or four issues.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today
Sun rises: 4.47 am
Moon rises: 12.46 am
Sun sets: 9.11 pm
Moon sets: 10.29 am

East coast: wind SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F), but warmer inland.
Ile de Man, Aberdeen, SW Scotland, Glasgow, central Highlands: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain later: wind SW, moderate to fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).
Moray Firth, NE Scotland, Orkney, Shetland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain; wind mainly S, moderate to fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).
Argyll, NW Scotland: Rather cloudy, outbreaks of rain, patchy coastal fog; wind SW, fresh; max temp 15°C (59°F).
Northern Ireland: Rain, becoming brighter; wind SW, fresh, veering W, moderate; max temp 16°C (61°F).
Outlook for tomorrow and Friday: Sunny and warm in E and some central areas of England, but rain elsewhere followed by brighter showery weather.

Sea: Sea breezes: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind S to W light; sea smooth.
St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind S to SW, light or moderate; sea smooth or slight.

Yesterday
London: Temp max 7 am to 7 pm, 26°C, 79°F; min 7 pm to 7 am, 15°C, 59°F. Humidity 7 pm, 42 per cent. Rain, 24hr to 7 pm, 1.4 in (35.4 mm).

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; s, sun.

Area	C	F	Area	C	F
Algeria	19	66	Cologne	15	59
Athens	21	70	Dublin	10	50
Bombay	28	82	Edinburgh	10	50
Buenos Aires	21	70	Geneva	15	59
Calcutta	30	86	London	15	59
Cairo	28	82	Luxembourg	15	59
Cardiff	15	59	Madrid	15	59
Chennai	28	82	Moscow	10	50
Copenhagen	15	59	Nairobi	25	77
Dakar	28	82	Paris	15	59
Dhaka	28	82	Rome	15	59
Delhi	28	82	Stockholm	10	50
Detroit	15	59	Toronto	10	50
Dublin	10	50	Vienna	15	59
Frankfurt	15	59	Zurich	15	59
Glasgow	10	50			

Transport workers support musician

By Martin Huckerby
Music Reporter

The Musicians' Union against the BBC gained the support of Transport and Workers Union, which could prove to many areas of the action was widespread.

Mr Stanley Hibb, secretary of the Union, said that it is an instant response to the support of the Musicians' Union, which is the only of the transport when it asked yesterday.

A taxi had been transported union officers at 4.30 pm eight ve turned back from their picket line on Broadcasting House.

The transport union's regional officers asked to offer means to the musicians to the regions to form that assistance.

Support from the of Broadcasting in the dropping of a BBC broadcast yesterday. The BBC, which has a repeat of a 1977 music by Bach on Burgon, broadcast Bach instead.

The action did not physically stop the broadcast made it clear that allow transmission. Another canceller of the BBC's Three Tenors began at Guildhall of London by the P Orchestra, one orchestras on strike of the scheduled broadcast.

The popular programme The Old G Test went out on vision in a modified because of the strike.

Union clash under fire from back

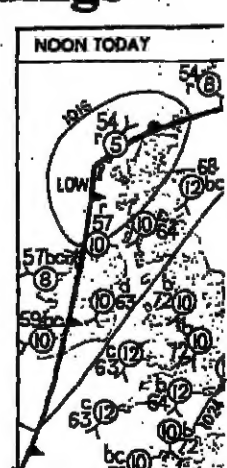
Union leaders were cused of putting aspirations "above needs of their men." The Bakers' Foot Workers' Union announced at Skipton a Mr Bernard Bradshaw, active member: "unions are being private companies time officials."

"The main object of the restructuring will be to hang around like a time that they are looking after me interests. There is to fighting between right."

The executive-backed called on the TUC concerned with group aspirations "sure that when politics are involved it is workers' interests at the politics for politics."

But left-wingers, supporters of the M decision, won the TUC to give a lead to a joint campaign Labour Party again cuts and anti-union

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Cardiff	15	59	Madrid	15	59
Chennai	28	82	Moscow	10	50
Copenhagen	15	59	Nairobi	25	77
Dakar	28	82	Paris	15	59
Dhaka	28	82	Rome	15	59
Detroit	15	59	Stockholm	10	50
Dublin	10	50	Toronto	10	50
Frankfurt	15	59	Vienna	15	59
Glasgow	10	50	Zurich	15	59

Punch

SUMMER NUMBER IS ICUMEN OUT!

Yes, Punch's giant Summer Special is out this week, twice the normal weight for safer swanning and thick enough to protect even the most sensitive head from the heaviest seasonal cloudburst! As an added feature, it also contains the funniest words and pictures in the world, from ALAN COREN, GEORGE MELLY, ROBERT MORLEY, JILL TWEEDIE, BILL TIDY, BENNY GREEN, HANDELSMAN, HUNTER DAVIES, SIMON HOGGART, MCMURTRY, ANTHONY HOLDEN, MELVYN BRAGG, RICHARD GORDON, DAVID TAYLOR, ALAN BRIEN, JOHN LLOYD, DILYS POWELL, BASIL BOOTHROYD, CYRIL RAY, MAHOOD, MILES KINGTON, E. S. TURNER, NIGEL DEMPSTER, JEFFREY BERNARD, RICHARD GOTT, LARRY, JONATHAN SALE, SHERIDAN MORLEY....

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By order of ALLIED INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING AND FINANCE LTD. We will offer for sale 5 sales of Persian and Oriental Rugs INCLUDING fine collectors rugs, large and small carpets and runners for immediate cash realization, following refusal of import permits by the country of intended destination.

TERMS: CASH, OR CERTIFIED CHEQUE

NEWS

Whitehall executives disrupt drive for greater efficiency

Lessons in Whitehall's des will receive unions next week which could disrupt the drive for greater efficiency in the central government.

Derek's superintending programmes are being disrupted by the Whitehall. The which examine or departmental ask if their co- necessary, are the of Mrs Margaret Service id in a television January that his depend on the received from is. The key, he "changing the people in the

change policies

of Civil and its, representing in the executive ed at its confer- with a policy of 1 with Sir Derek nbers were con- every stage of programmes, how to imple- dily have been Mr Campbell y general secre- ry. writes in the it is clear from so far that, in se departmental a very serious in departments risk conditions, however, that at will not be ough national on pursuing the umental scruti- therefore, be nitiate action to

King offences with incomes

ffakes mes have risen have drinking Christian Economic Research and analysis blest reports against motorists 64,816 in 1978 73,000 in 1979, ences of drunk- 5,314 to 115,000, rise of 10 per ion says that years in which remained static caused the in- mer spending in The increase in es came after a ive stability, of 6 per cent in f drunkenness der-18s between

Officers in industry

standards officer local authorities sumer protection y be an extinct a few years, a rence was told udanell, of the ading Standards said qualified leaving the ser- jobs in industry that 400 trainees o fill vacancies, now in training plans have been se that no more ture. of Hillsborough, of the institute, deplorable that horities forced to chosen the tra- service as an id be cut "very d". There was a ew EEC regula- be enforced: len, chairman of quality standards id that in spite e volume of law which the trad- officers were le had increased for the present

Liaison sought for Council and regions

porter teration between uill and the 12 associations in ged in a report, y, by a joint o of representa- council and the izing ineffective between the the associations, standings about roles, the report, leave "root and ms are necessary says that it is establish a new tween the organ- suggests that if achieved by the e individuals in the more thorough needed.



Mr Christie: Guidelines on non-cooperation.

protect our members' interests at departmental level.

Mr Christie says that to be a policy of non-cooperation will involve society members in refusing to give information to a scrutiny officer working under the guidance of Sir Derek on "an unacceptable project".

The union is particularly anxious that its members should be consulted before ministers take decisions on the reports produced by Sir Derek's scrutineers. An agreement has been reached recently with the Civil Service Department that should guarantee consultation.

That agreement says: "It is accepted as a general principle that ministers need to decide the matters put before them in a draft scrutiny report in the light of all the factors and considerations which bear on those matters, including the views of staff on matters which affect them; and that departmental staff sides should have an opportunity to make these known before decisions are taken".

1978 and 1979 is likely to be shown by later figures, although there was a decrease the previous year. After a period of stability in the early and middle 1970s, the upward trend in the apprehension of proportionately more younger drivers for drinking and driving offences tends to continue. "One probable reason for this is that in the 1950s fewer young people were car drivers so that the increasing proportion of younger offenders merely reflects the increasing numbers of young people becoming car owners during the 1960s and 1970s", the analysis says.

Chief Constables' Reports 1978. Drink offences. Christian Economic and Social Research Foundation, 12 Caxton St, London SW1H 0QS. 15p.

Labour chooses former agent to fight election

From Our Correspondent Glasgow Mr Robert McTaggart, aged 35, election agent for the late Mr Tom McMillan at Glasgow Central at the last general election, has been selected as prospective Labour candidate for the forthcoming by-election caused by the death of Mr McMillan.

Mr McMillan, who had held the seat since 1966, died in a London hospital after falling from a bus.

Mr McTaggart is on the planning staff of Govan Shipbuilders. He is married and has a son and daughter.

General election: Tom M. McMillan, Labour, 1974, 12,306; 1976, 14,519; 1979, 15,608.

RAF jet crashes

An RAF Phantom jet on a training flight, crashed into a field while coming in to land at a United States air base near Hunnington yesterday. The pilot and navigator ejected safely.

Man at centre of controversy over British Lions wants to study views of non-white majority Sports Council's only black plans South Africa visit

By Peter Evans

Home Affairs Correspondent Mr Paul Stephenson, the only black representative of the Sports Council, who is at the centre of controversy over the British Lions tour of South Africa, plans to go to South Africa this year.

Last week he sent a telegram to the Prime Minister urging her "to demand that the Rugby Football Union cancels immediately the present Lions tour in South Africa in respect of the death of coloured school children protesting against apartheid".

He was criticized by Mr John Carlisle, Conservative MP for Luton, West, who is to raise the issue of sport in South Africa in a Commons debate today.

Mr Stephenson's proposed visit to South Africa results from an invitation from the South African Council of Sport, of which he approves as "the country's non-racial umbrella organization". He will meet most of the cost himself, but will receive some sponsorship from the magazine *Afrosport*. His aim will be to study

South African sport from the view of the non-white majority. He intends to use as a starting point for discussion "the Gleanings agreement between Commonwealth prime ministers to discourage sports contact with apartheid".

Mr Stephenson says that he is prepared to meet government officials and non-black sports leaders, but he is half expecting trouble, recalling how Arthur Ashe, the black American tennis player, was granted a visa only after earlier applications had been refused.

South African rugby can expect some stubborn tackling from Mr Stephenson. He has had plenty of practice in Britain over the past 17 years. He walked out of the Sports Council on October 2 when the meeting refused, he said, to withdraw a grant to the Rugby Football Union after it had allowed a tour by a mixed South African team to go ahead in this country.

Seventeen years ago he was involved in a battle over a colour bar in Bristol which, he believes, helps to explain lingering attitudes there now.



Mr Stephenson: Some stubborn tackling.

He is honorary president of the West Indian Parents' and Friends Association which, he said, was organizing six coach loads of people from St Paul's, Bristol, to ask MPs for a full public inquiry into the events leading to the recent riot there and the effects of racial dis-

crimination on the lives of the black community in Bristol. Hit cuttings book contains a Bristol Evening Post lead story of May 3, 1963, saying: "Bus crews at Bristol Omnibus Company's Eastville depot will stage 100 per cent walk-out if coloured bus drivers and conductors are employed."

At the time, Mr Stephenson was also organizing classes in Bristol for illiterates. He was cagey and angry then. He has become broadly expansive over the years, but his eyes still narrow and his jaw sets if there is injustice to be fought.

In 1965 he was taken to court by the police, charged with behaving in a disorderly manner and failing to leave a public house. He pleaded not guilty and told the court that after he and two friends were served the licensees told them: "Get it down, then get out". The court cleared Mr Stephenson and awarded him 15 guineas costs against the Crown.

Later, as Coventry's first community relations officer, he was in a dispute with the police over access to seven West Indian youths taken into custody so that he could check that they were being allowed their rights.

Mr Stephenson is now senior regional field officer for the Commission for Racial Equality in the south of England. He retains his grass root connexions in Bristol, where he is a governor of Tulse Hill School and has involved personalities such as Cleo Laine and Muhammad Ali in the encouragement of local black talent in music and sport.

Mr Stephenson, then a stranger to Muhammad Ali, went up to him in the foyer of his hotel and invited him to Tulse Hill. When he confessed he was unable to pay a fee for the visit the boxer jocularly made him the target of a rhyme: Mr Stephenson, I admire your style, But your pay is so cheap I won't be back for a while. He has been back though.

Charity TV advertising ban to stay

By a Staff Reporter

Plans to give charities greater freedom to advertise on television have been dropped by the Independent Broadcasting Authority because Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, has refused to introduce the necessary legal amendments.

The proposal was made in 1978 by an IBA working party, and later accepted by the authority. It said yesterday that it noted the decision "with regret".

It had been planned to remove the complete ban on charities advertising their needs on television, and to allow such advertisements under strictly defined conditions.

But Mr Whitelaw believed that that would involve amendments to the IBA Act, 1973, beyond those envisaged by the authority. He said that since the changes would not be universally welcomed by the charities, there was not a sufficiently compelling case to justify amendments.

The working party report showed that 62 charities approved of greater freedom to advertise, while 56 opposed it. Another ten were uncertain.

Insist on hospital visiting rights, parents told

By Annabel Ferriman

Health Services Correspondent Parents are frequently discouraged from staying with their children in hospital in spite of the fact that it has been government policy to allow it for more than 20 years, the Consumers' Association says in a report published today.

Almost one million children under 15 go into hospital every year, but in many cases they experience conditions which were condemned by the Government as long ago as 1959, the report says. The Consumers' Association carried out a survey of staff at

50 hospitals and interviewed 300 parents with children in hospital as part of its contribution to the International Year of the Child.

Its study points out that the Platt report recommended in 1959 that parents should be allowed to stay in hospital with children, that the young patients should not be treated in adult wards and that visiting should be unrestricted. The Department of Health and Social Security immediately adopted the report as policy and has sent out circulars to aid its implementation.

Yet the association report

shows that more than half the parents interviewed had not been allowed to stay with their children or had not been told that they could. Another 14 per cent had been actively discouraged.

In two fifths of the hospitals children had not been allowed visits from their brothers or sisters and a third of the children were still being nursed in adult wards.

The report emphasizes that it is not resources that are required to make life happier for children in hospital but a change of attitude from the staff. If parents were allowed

in more often, they could help with many tasks such as dressing children, which trained nurses have to do.

Parents can also improve matters by insisting on their right to visit at any time or to stay in hospital since that is government policy.

The association has produced a free guide for parents explaining what might reasonably be expected from the hospital service and what steps can be taken to bring about change. *Children in Hospital* (£15), and the *Action Guide for Parents* (free) (Consumers' Association, 14 Buckingham Street, London WC2N 6DS).

Navy officer reprimanded

A Royal Navy frigate and a Dutch ship collided because a lieutenant took too long deciding what evasive action to take, a Portsmouth court martial was told yesterday.

Both ships were slightly damaged.

Lieutenant Michael Dance, aged 32, was officer of the watch on the frigate HMS Nubian when she sailed from Newcastle-upon-Tyne for Chatham in January.

Lieutenant Commander Trevor Chirch, prosecuting,

said it was Lieutenant Dance's duty to tell his captain of any ship closer than two miles.

"Ten minutes before the collision, Dance was aware that he had a ship three miles away", Lieutenant-Commander Chirch said. He had failed to take action.

Lieutenant Dance admitted two charges of negligence: no evidence was offered on a third. Lieutenant-Commander John K. Armstrong said Lieutenant Dance had a reputation for thoroughness.

Zebra painters are fined

Students at a rugby club dinner thought they needed a zebra crossing outside their college. So they painted one. But they made it easy for police to trace them because they left a trail of white paint leading from the crossing to University College, Oxford magistrates heard yesterday.

Stephen Hoffmeyer, 24, pleaded guilty to unlawfully painting the white lines.

Mr Roger Whitaker, prosecuting said police discovered the newly-painted crossing in High Street, Oxford on March

13, with a trail leading to the college.

Mr Duncan Kilgour, defending, said Mr Hoffmeyer was not the only one involved. Even the police "had seen the funny side of it". The students "realized that to take the law into their own hands at four o'clock in the morning was not the best way of going about it."

Mr Hoffmeyer was given an absolute discharge and ordered to pay £10 costs. Mr Kilgour said Mr Hoffmeyer had already paid £100 to the city council to clear up the mess.

Execution fear 'if Kenyan is extradited'

From Our Correspondent Shrewsbury

Mr Owino Okiwiri, aged 23, a Kenyan, faced being shot by a firing squad because of his refusal to give up his British wife and their baby daughter magistrates at Much Wenlock, Shropshire, were told yesterday.

Mr Okiwiri had deserted from the Kenyan air force to be with his wife, Gwyneth, and daughter, Caroline, in Britain. The court was being asked to extradite Mr Okiwiri under the Visiting Forces Act, 1952.

Mr Simon Worlock, for Mr Okiwiri, said the couple had married after meeting two years ago while he was on a course at RAF Cosford, near Wolverhampton. But the Kenyan authorities had refused to grant his wife a visa after telling him he was wrong to marry a British girl.

He had gone absent without leave and after being caught and handed over to the Kenyan military police was held for weeks without trial in a tiny cell. "He was beaten daily with rifle butts and fists and kicked continually, but he refused to give in", Mr Worlock said.

"Eventually his wife went to Kenya on a holiday visa but was forced to live in a jungle hut with her baby surrounded by wild animals and tribesmen. She became ill and had to return to Britain. She sold her belongings and smuggled an air ticket to her husband, who managed to escape to Britain."

"He immediately put his faith in British justice and told the Home Office he was here. He has been on hunger strike in prison since last Wednesday and has sworn to starve himself to death rather than go back."

"He just wants to be with his wife and child, and firmly believes that if he is returned to the Kenyan military authorities he will be shot."

Mr Warren Hawkey, the Conservative MP for The Wrekin, the constituency in which Mrs Okiwiri lives, was trying to arrange an emergency debate in the Commons.

The magistrates had been told that under the Act they had no choice but to extradite Mr Okiwiri. But on "humanitarian grounds" they decided to adjourn the hearing until June 18.

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HOME NEWS

Pit closure plans will be firmly resisted, miners' leaders say

By John Withrow

Miners' leaders warned the National Coal Board yesterday that it would face strong opposition if it pressed ahead with pit closure plans.

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, said: "I am not allowing any pits to be closed in Britain just because the coal board say they cannot sell the coal."

"I am not having what is happening in another industry determine the life of our pits, especially at a time when some customers are being allowed to import coal which is available in Britain."

Speaking in London after talks with South Wales miners' leaders, Mr Gormley said he was "completely incensed" over what he had been told was the approach to the union in that area.

He will be taking the matter up on Monday with Sir Derek Ezra, NCB chairman, at a meeting of the NUM's national executive committee on June 12.

Mr Gormley will be accompanied by Mr Michael McCahy, leader of the Scottish miners, and Mr Lawrence Daly, NUM general secretary, at the talks with Sir Derek. They are expected to press for any closure to be discussed at a national level.

The South Wales area of the NCB wants to close six of the most uneconomical pits. The union rejects closures unless the seams are exhausted.

"They tried to short-circuit the procedure. Any colliery closure will have to be proved and correct procedures will have to be followed," Mr Gormley said.

Mr Emyrn Williams, leader of the South Wales miners, who travelled to London to seek Mr Gormley's backing, said: "Joe Gormley fully supported our views and they will now be ventilated with the coal board."

In an aside apparently directed at Mr Arthur Scargill, Yorkshire miners' leader, Mr Gormley rejected the suggestion "of our colleagues who create the image that the union is to go along with closing pits. There is too much glib talk about pit closures."

Mr Scargill gave a warning at the weekend that the board had decided to close more than 50 pits, with the loss of over 100,000 jobs.

Mr Williams believes the Government's strategy is to start the closures in South Wales "because they have no support there and nothing to lose politically."

Administrators' rise may top nurses' 14%

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Britain's 460,000 nurses, who are angry about being offered less in this pay round than the doctors, may find themselves also overtaken by the hospital administrators.

The administrators are to be given a management offer today and are hoping for a rise of at least 16.8 per cent, equivalent to that given to the administrative grades of the Civil Service.

Health administrators' pay has been linked to Civil Service grades for more than 20 years and they would strongly resist any attempt to break such well-established links.

The nurses have been told by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, the Prime Minister, that they cannot receive more than 14 per cent this year because of the health service's 14 per cent cash limits.

Health service document is defended

By Our Health Services Correspondent

The Government's consultative document, *Patients First*, had been misunderstood by many of those who criticized it. Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, told the Health Service Administrators' conference in London yesterday.

Many people had criticized it for giving insufficient emphasis to the health needs of the whole population but the document aimed only to propose improvements to those aspects of structure and management that had proved unsatisfactory since 1974, Mr Jenkin said.

The document, which proposed the abolition of area health authorities, was not and was never intended to be a document on health policy and health priorities.

"I intend to make a statement on these matters in a separate paper in the autumn," he said.

Others had criticized it for being too hospital-oriented, being too hospital-oriented. One section had mistakenly given that impression. "Nothing of the sort was intended or envisaged."

In many districts community services were organized as a separate unit, management and that would continue where the new authority so decided.

All comments on the document were in and the Government's decisions would be published next month, he said.

Prison officers criticized by Ombudsman

By Nicholas Timmins

Prison officers who destroyed a model log cabin made by a prisoner for his nephew were criticized yesterday by Mr Cecil Clothier, Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration.

He blames "unimaginative formality" by prison officers who mistakenly believed that some of the cane had been stolen from a prison workshop.

In fact the cane had been given by the workshop instructor to the prisoner, who had spent his own money on varnish and plastic.

The Home Office later apologized and refunded the £5.58 the prisoner had spent, but Mr Clothier said: "It would have shown an extra touch of humanity had they also offered even a small additional sum in recognition of the very natural disappointment felt by the prisoner at this waste of his patient work."

The complaint is one of 23 upheld in the Ombudsman's sixth report for 1979-80, published yesterday. Half the 50 complaints covered involved the Department of Health and Social Services, of which 11 were upheld.

Sixth Report, *Parliamentary Commissioner for Administration, Selected Cases 1980, Vol 2* (Stationery Office, 55p).

Minister denies Clegg error in comparability

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services, denied in Parliament yesterday that the Clegg Commission had made a mistake in assessing its comparability award for nurses.

The commission was alleged to have denied the nurses £100m by assessing their claim on the basis of a 37½-hour week, which is not going to be fully implemented until 1981.

Mr Jenkin said in a parliamentary written reply: "There has been no error. The standing commission dealt with the question of working hours for nurses and midwives in paragraph 44 of their report No 3."

"They acknowledged that nurses currently worked a 40-hour week, but said they had based their recommended pay scales on a 37½-hour week, as commonly worked by comparators, since it was intended to reduce the nurses' working week to 37½ hours by April, 1981."

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British ballet company to visit Far East

This autumn the Sadler's Wells Royal Ballet will make its first visit to the Far East, and will be the first important ballet company to perform with an orchestra in several capital cities.

From September 5 to October 13, the company of 50 dancers will visit South Korea, the Philippines, Singapore, Malaysia, Thailand and Hong Kong. The tour will cost about £450,000; Barclays Bank International is providing £50,000 of it, and the British Council is giving between £15,000 and £20,000.

In Seoul, Manila, Singapore and Hong Kong the company will be joined by local symphony orchestras.

The Hongkong Philharmonic will accompany the ballet in Kuala Lumpur, Penang and Bangkok.

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Unless that rundown could be reversed, there was no alternative to delegating the work of revising lists to the increasing number of local authorities

with qualified professional staff, the report said. The department, however, should retain responsibility for grade one and grade two starred listings.

Mrs Jenkins pointed out that about a dozen authorities were compiling lists. The department believed that such a system was economical and effective and had the added advantage that councils could determine their own responsibilities rather than have them imposed from outside.

The Historic Buildings Council, however, remained wholly opposed to giving councils responsibility for deciding on the demolition of grade two listed buildings. A third of the applications for demolition

Call to lift lottery prize limit to £10,000

By Marcel Beckins

The upper weekly prize limit of £1,000 that can be won in a local lottery needed to be raised to £10,000, the Lotteries Council said yesterday.

Sir Graham Page, Conservative MP for Crosby, and chairman of the council, said that unless that were done, local lotteries faced a bleak future, and local authorities, sports clubs and charities would have to start looking elsewhere for funds.

There had been a marked decline in public participation in lotteries, he said. During 1978/79, total ticket sales totalled £90m, and local authorities and various societies raised £35m. For the year just ended, 1979/80, those figures had dropped to about £66m and £25m respectively.

The drop in sales, and a consequent reduction in the amount of money available for sporting, cultural and charitable projects, has been attributed to the low prizes, which have not been changed since local lotteries became legal in 1977.

The Lotteries Council, which was formed last year to bring together all interests connected with local lotteries, made the plea for more prize money when a Lotteries Code of Conduct was introduced to protect the public and ensure a minimum standard of conduct by lottery organisers.

Football club lotteries: Mr Jimmy Hill, the television sports personality, also called for an increase in the prize money for lotteries run by football clubs, charities and local authorities (the Press Association reports).

Mr Hill, the newly elected chairman of Coventry City Football Club, said: "90 per cent of the clubs in the football league could not succeed if it were not for lotteries and other fund-raising schemes."

Mr Hill told the Lotteries Council press conference at Guildhall, London: "What we want in future is more money, not less, from lotteries. There is no doubt people are prepared to put their hands in their pockets if the prize money is good enough."

A spokesman for the Royal College of Nursing said yesterday that if the administrators received more than 14 per cent, "it would add more fuel to the fire. Nurses have always been held in a straitjacket, while exceptions are made for other groups."

Others had criticized it for being too hospital-oriented, being too hospital-oriented. One section had mistakenly given that impression. "Nothing of the sort was intended or envisaged."

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All comments on the document were in and the Government's decisions would be published next month, he said.

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Strike fund investigation

From Our Correspondent

He said that several hundred pounds had been spent on a celebration at a local public house and that £700 was shared out among organizers and their helpers several weeks after the men returned to work in April.

Mr Thompson, of Ayrworth Road, Ilkeston, said: "I regret getting involved in this affair." But former strike committee officials denied that there had been any misuse of the hardship fund. One said: "It was perfectly properly administered."

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The pedestrian signal showing red, and catching Mr Harold Grinham, aged 82, halfway over the pelican crossing at Lavender Hill, Battersea, yesterday.

Plea for safer pelican crossings

By Richard Ford

Immediate action to improve the safety of pelican crossings is needed because old people risk death and injury when they use them, Help the Aged says.

There is only a five-second period when it is absolutely safe for pedestrians to cross. Many elderly people find it difficult to get over in that time.

Help the Aged found that motorists frequently start moving while people are still crossing, frightening many old people.

"Pelican crossings are not safe. It is vital that these official crossings, which are an excellent idea and very necessary, are made entirely safe," Mr

Hugh Faulkner, Director of Help the Aged said.

Figures released by the charity show that 422 elderly people were killed or injured in road accidents in 1978. In the same year 1,241 pedestrians over 60 years of age were killed on the roads and 11,703 injured.

Help the Aged wants the time allowed for the steady green walking man, telling pedestrians it is safe to cross, increased to between 8 and 11 seconds, and less time in which the flashing amber tells drivers they can move forward if the crossing is clear.

Mr Thomas Levett, aged 78, said: "You have to hope that motorists will not move too fast while you are still on the crossing. Pelicans are dangerous."

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SDLP is set to reject power-sharing talks

From Christopher Thomas, Belfast

Roman Catholic political opinion in Northern Ireland has hardened resolutely against the struggling efforts of the Northern Ireland Office to find a broadly acceptable formula for power devolution.

The Government still hopes to recall the Stormont constitutional conference, but if it does so, the chances of the Social Democratic and Labour Party being there are slim.

The SDLP leadership believes it cannot afford to become embroiled in another long dialogue without any serious prospect of success. Ironically, that is precisely why the Official Unionists refused to take part at the outset last January.

Although the mood of the SDLP is in no doubt, a formal decision about the conference will not be taken until it has studied the Government's power devolution ideas, expected in about three weeks.

It is unlikely that the party will rejoin the conference unless it sees a serious prospect of winning substantial power-sharing. With the Rev. Ian Paisley dominating the Unionist scene, that prospect barely exists.

The Government wants to complete the proposals and present them to Parliament by November or December, with legislation coming early in the new year. The mood in Westminster a few months ago was for bringing forward early a devolution Bill.

Intensive lobbying by Roman Catholic politicians, and possibly the influence of Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, has succeeded in slowing the pace.

Whatever title the Government's document is given, it will amount to a consultative paper setting out possible devolution schemes. Parliament is unlikely to have an early debate. After much consideration, a final draft of the paper is all

but complete, and in the Cabinet tomorrow.

If, eventually, there are elections to a proposed assembly, it is likely SDLP will take part, disagreeing deeply with having protected its position in the event of an election, there is a question as to whether it would then take structure that it found acceptable, but could bring whole edifice.

Most SDLP officials vied to dismiss the initiative and Mr Haughey's role. A radical formula is a convinced view on the present efforts at reconciliation have.

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Churches seek aid poor foreign students

By Our Education Correspondent

Church leaders have written to Lord Carrington, the Foreign Secretary, expressing dismay at the Government's policy on overseas students' fees, and calling for more funds to help poor foreign students wanting to study in Britain.

The Archbishop of Canterbury, the Most Rev. Robert Runcie, Cardinal Basil Hume, the Roman Catholic Archbishop of Westminster, and the Rev. Harry O. Morant, the general secretary of the British Council of Churches, say they had been concerned about the increases in overseas students' fees, but now they are "deeply disturbed" about the future of able but poor students coming to Britain from the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

The recent announcement that students from EEC countries will be charged the same fees as home students exposes what we believe to be a failure to treat Commonwealth students in a way that meets Britain's moral responsibilities to its former colonies. It is wrong that we should be helping the

rich rather than the poor.

They urge the Government to provide "a substantial number of places, taking account of fees now proposed."

The House of Commons debate the Government's policy on overseas students' fees, but now they are "deeply disturbed" about the future of able but poor students coming to Britain from the developing countries of the Commonwealth.

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time bogged down.

Gaullists take cautious
line on neutron bomb
as decision day nears

From Charles Hargrove
Paris, June 3

A fortnight after the Giscardian UDF published its defence paper, which showed a considerable drift from orthodox Gaullist ideas on massive retaliation, the Gaullist RPR has countered with its own contribution on the subject.

On the controversial issue of production by France of the neutron bomb, for instance, which the UDF fully backed in the interest of greater diversification of the French nuclear deterrent, the Gaullist paper adopts a cautious attitude.

Research into it must continue, M Michel Aurillac, the party's national delegate for defence, told a press conference this morning, "but not at the expense of our efforts in favour of strategic weapons."

These elaborate party political manoeuvres are a prelude to a meeting of the National Defence Council under President Giscard d'Estaing in a fortnight's time, when decisions will be taken, notably on the neutron bomb, which will determine defence policy in the nineties.

The decisions reached will not necessarily reflect the line taken by the UDF paper, which is "Atlanticist" in its insistence on the concept of "forward defence" on the Elbe and definition of the role of the France forces as "a particularly valuable reserve of the Atlantic alliance."

M Jacques Chirac, the president of the RPR, who introduced today's press conference,



British fruit-farmers protesting in Brussels at the import of French apples.

Germans appear likely to accept EEC compromise

From Gretel Spitzer
Berlin, June 3

It now seems certain that the West German Cabinet will accept the Brussels compromise on EEC payments which involves additional payments from West Germany to the Community of DM2,600m (about £550m). The compromise led to a reduction in Britain's contribution to the EEC.

After a meeting with Herr Hans Metzdörfer, the Finance Minister, last night, Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, speaking to the Social Democratic Party leadership about the grave problems for the West German budget arising from the Brussels compromise, emphasized the country's responsibility in European and world politics.

Both Herr Schmidt and Herr Metzdörfer agreed that no more credit should be raised, nor should scheduled tax reductions be impaired. The German payment for the compromise would be financed from existing funds.

Meetings about where economies would have to be made were continuing today in the ministries. Herr Günter Verheugen, secretary-general of the Free Democrats, coalition partners of the Social Democrats, and Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Foreign Minister, promised the party's support.

So, the turbulence caused by Herr Metzdörfer's threat to veto the compromise assumes the status of a storm in a teacup.

Red Indian
pathfinder
for motorists
in France

From Ian Murray
Paris, June 3

Clever Buffalo went on the warpath against traffic jams today. The many feathered Red Indian chief emerged from his winter wigwam at the French Ministry of Transport to forestall heap big hold-ups this summer.

Clever Buffalo is a friendly Indian really. In 1976 he arrived in France from the fertile plains of a public relation officer's imagination. His mission was to help guide motorists to their holiday camps.

The routes he maps out are marked by green arrows along the way, and this year his trail-blazing scouts have been busy, marking out over 7,000 miles of roadway, carefully avoiding ambush points, where road gangs have dug traps for the unwary.

To make sure that as many roadmotor travellers as possible follow his tracks, Clever Buffalo has had four million copies of his own map printed this year which are being handed out free to all drivers. Student braves and squaws will be distributing it at ports and at the start of motorways.

Clever Buffalo has been so successful that the total number of hours spent by furious families on blocked up roads has fallen from two million in 1975 to 835,000 last year. The Ministry of Transport estimates that the average car burns up two litres of fuel an hour when it is stuck. Last year alone therefore Clever Buffalo saved 2,500,000 litres of fuel.

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r Piccoli made it
expects the elect-

orate to share his point of view
and reject the Communist
offensive. The Communists are
believed to feel that their
demand for a further inquiry
into the allegations will help
their own chances at the polls.

One of the two sides will
presumably be proved wrong
by Sunday's vote but for the
moment each feels it has
devised an attractive issue. The
Communists feel that they are
showing themselves to be an
effective opposition. The Chris-
tian Democrats believe that the
image of themselves as united
in face of unwarranted charges
will sway the electorate.

In the meantime, Signor
Cossiga's determination to ride
out the storm removes any
immediate danger of a resigna-
tion. Signor Piccoli feels that
the meeting of the European
Council and the conference of
the world's leading industrial-
ized countries will take place in
Venice this month without the
embarrassment of a host govern-
ment with only cavalier powers.

He also believes that, once
the elections are over, the Com-
munists will probably settle for
a parliamentary decision calling
for a further inquiry into the
affair of Signor Donat Cattin.
son by the commission which
on Saturday voted by a narrow
majority to close the case.

pass law
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respondent
June 3

Parliament yes-
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President Eanes
pays official
visit to Norway

From Our Correspondent
Lisbon, June 3

President Eanes of Portugal
began a three-day official visit
to Norway today.

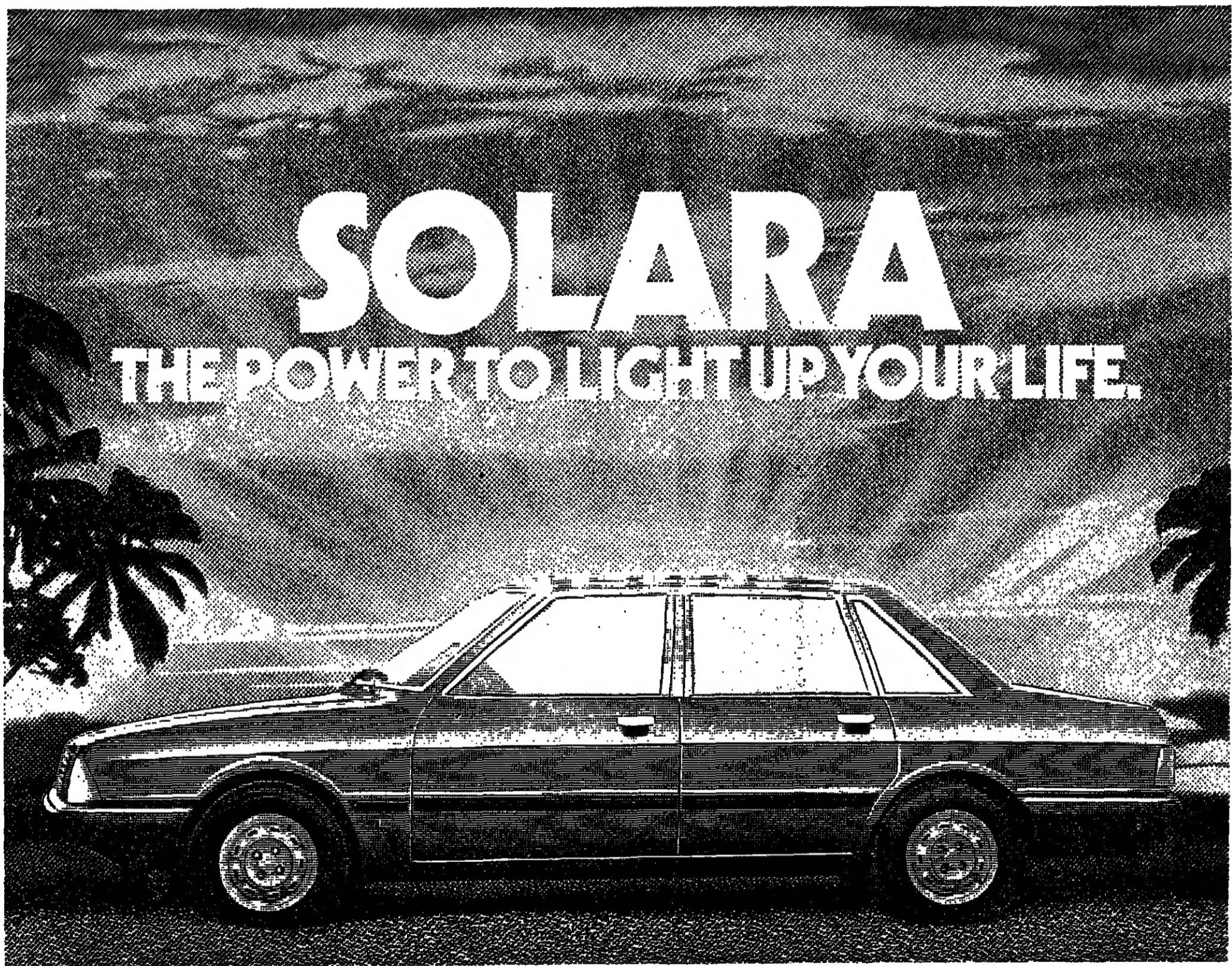
Trade relations between
Portugal and Norway within the
European Free Trade Association
have proved favourable to
Portugal which imported
mainly salted cod from Norway
and exported textiles.

The Foreign Ministry said
today that Dr Francisco Sá
Carneiro, the Prime Minister,
was still not fully recovered
from a slight injury sustained
recently during his car journey
from Heathrow to London and
Dr Freitas de Azevedo, the
Foreign Minister replaced him
in the President's party.

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HOW THE NEW TALBOT SOLARA WILL LIGHT UP YOUR LIFE.

THE LOOK

The new Talbot Solara radiates style, but not without purpose. Its aerodynamic shape drastically reduces wind resistance and noise, and dramatically increases fuel economy. (Up to 46.3 mpg from the 1600 5-speed at a constant 56 mph).

THE POWER

With Solara there's no trade-off between economy and power. Our 1300 and 1600's develop more horsepower than most conventional engines of the same capacity.

THE CHOICE

The brilliant new seven car Solara range includes 1300 and

1600 engines, 4 and 5-speed manuals, an automatic, and LS, GL, GLS, and top of the line SX. All with a spacious, airy interior.

THE EXTRAS ARE STANDARD

The Solara SX comes equipped with trip computer, cruise control, power steering, electric windows, central door locking and more. And no matter which Solara you opt for they're all fitted with electronic ignition, heated rear windows, reclining seats, radio, and inertia reel seat belts.

THE STRENGTH

The strength of the Talbot name is behind every Solara with its

proven and comprehensive warranty, 10,000 mile servicing, and the 'Extra Care Policy.'

THE PRICE

£4,068 to £6,370. And you'll be surprised at the deal your Talbot dealer will offer.

If these facts haven't shed enough light on the new Solara, see your Talbot dealer and ask for a test drive. Light up your life.



Ask about the special Talbot Insurance Plan which will save you up to 20% for DVLA Free Excess. See your Talbot Dealer. Talbot Finance Ltd. Devereux House, Piccadilly, London W1. 01-493 7200. Prices include 12-month full hire car tax, delivery charges and number plate costs. Solara Consumption Figures at simulated urban driving: constant 56 mph and constant 75 mph. 1300 1200cc 30.4 mpg (12.3L/100km) 44.1 mpg (16.4L/100km) 32.5 mpg (18.7L/100km) 1600 1592cc 39.7 mpg (19.5L/100km) 43.5 mpg (18.1L/100km) 31.7 mpg (19.2L/100km) 1600 1592cc 23.1 mpg (12.7L/100km) 41.5 mpg (18.1L/100km) 31.0 mpg (12.1L/100km) 1600 1592cc 5-speed 33.1 mpg (13.1L/100km) 46.3 mpg (16.1L/100km) 34.4 mpg (18.2L/100km) 1600 1592cc 23.1 mpg (12.7L/100km) 41.5 mpg (18.1L/100km) 31.0 mpg (12.1L/100km)

OVERSEAS

Mayor who lost both legs in blast accuses Israeli Secret Service

From Christopher Walker
Nablus, June 3

Mr Bassam Shaka, one of the most popular and militant Palestinian leaders in the occupied West Bank today openly accused the Israeli Secret Service and Military Government of involvement in this week's highly professional booby trap bomb attacks aimed at killing him and two other Arab mayors.

He was speaking less than 24 hours after losing both legs. A remarkably composed Mr Shaka told *The Times*: "The attempt to assassinate me and the Mayor of Ramallah was a continuation of Israel's policy of trying to eliminate people like us from our country. The same policy was used in a different way last month when they expelled the Mayors of Hebron and Halhoul."

Mr Shaka claimed that a few weeks ago, the Israeli Military Governor of Tulkarm near by had told the father of a teenage Arab youth killed during a scuffle with another Israeli officer: "I wish it had been the son of Bassam Shaka rather than your son who was shot dead."

Although still on the medical danger list and banned by the Israelis from communicating with the press, Mr Shaka insisted on being allowed to talk to two other reporters and myself when we arrived at the Rafidia Hospital this morning.

Behind him, as he lay in bed, were a series of militant Palestinian slogans, one of which read: "We might be killed,

deported and tortured, but we will never surrender."

Outside squads of heavily armed Israeli soldiers ringed the building while corridors close to Mr Shaka's ward were jammed with Arab well-wishers spanning the social spectrum from pro-Jordanian notables to left-wing municipal workers.

The approach road was littered with burnt tyres, dismantled barricades and empty tear gas canisters, reminders of the angry demonstrations which took place yesterday.

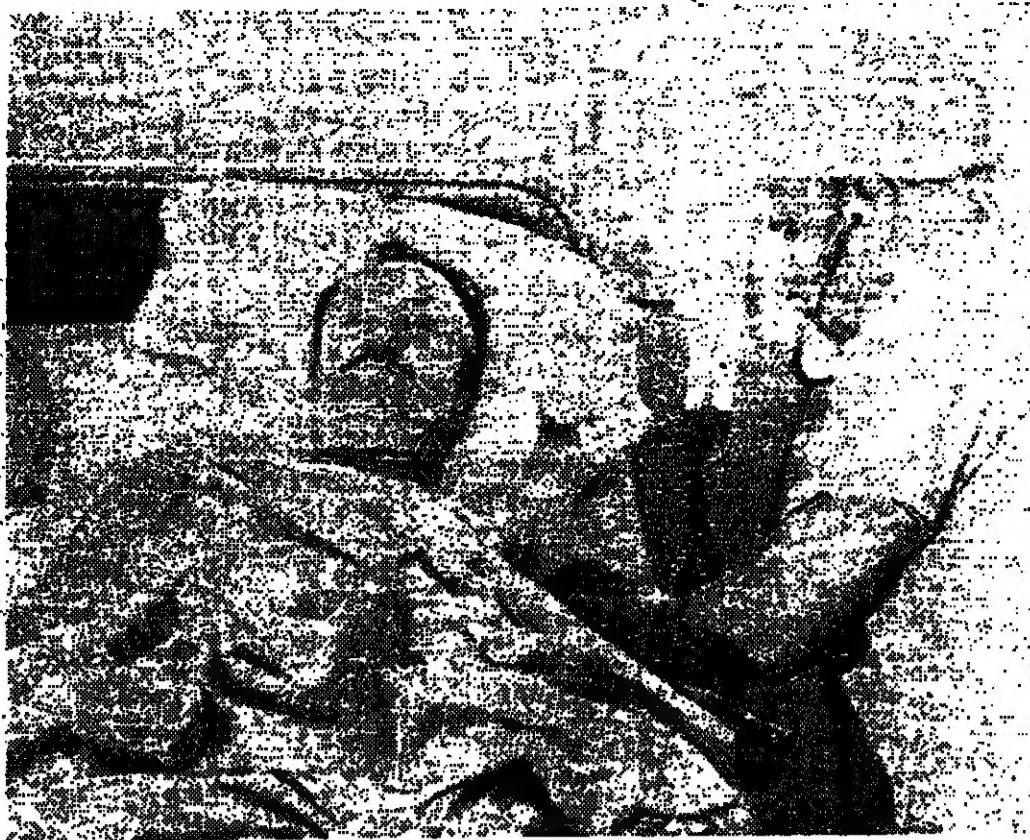
Talking in Arabic, Mr Shaka pledged that he would return to his post as Mayor of Nablus, the largest town in the West Bank.

"What has happened will expose Israel's policy of racism against us. It will make me stronger personally and give the Palestinian people a fresh will to continue their struggle," he said.

The hospital said he could be expected to resume work within two months.

Asked whether he had confidence in the pledge of Mr Menachem Begin, the Israeli Prime Minister, to launch a full investigation into the attacks, Mr Shaka smiled broadly and quoted from an old Arabic proverb: "Sometimes the killer will deliberately attend the funeral of his victim."

Surrounded by an admiring crowd of Palestinian doctors, nurses and orderlies, Mr Shaka spoke proudly of the way in which his family had turned away Brigadier Ben-Elissar, the Israeli Military Governor the



Mr Shaka in hospital, where he vowed to continue as mayor of Nablus.

the previous evening. He came to my house, to the scene of the crime but my son and daughter refused to let him in. They turned him away and told him that he was responsible for the attack."

Although not able to provide concrete evidence about his would-be assassins, Mr Shaka said that late on the night the bomb was planted in his car he had been in his garden entertaining friends. "The birds suddenly started to sing and I went to see who had disturbed them. But I found nobody."

About 25 miles away in Ramallah Hospital, the condi-

tion of the other mayor, Mr Karim Khalaf was improving. He lost a foot and like Mr Shaka, he insisted on talking to journalists but did so under heavy sedation.

Mr Khalaf said he received threatening letters from Jewish settlers some months ago and handed them to the authorities. He also pledged to return to his municipal duties. Mr Khalaf contemptuously dismissed suggestions made by Israeli radio that the bombs may have been planted as part of an inter-Palestinian feud.

Elsewhere on the West Bank, tension remained at its higher

since the area was seized from Jordan 13 years ago. It was similar in the occupied Gaza Strip, where the mayor and his council resigned yesterday in protest at the murder attempts.

Today Mr Elias Freij of Bethlehem, another moderate Palestinian mayor, and his entire council also resigned in protest.

Throughout the morning Israeli soldiers forced Arab shopkeepers to open their premises and give an impression of normality. Moves were ordered to counter a Palestinian call for a three-day

total strike

South African scientist 'sold energy secrets'

From Eric Marsden
Johannesburg, June 3

A young South African scientist accepted money from the African National Congress (ANC) for "research in South Africa" and provided the banned black organization with information on energy utilization in the country, including nuclear power, oil and coal, the Supreme Court in Pretoria was told today.

Mr Justice Eloff found Dr Renfrey Leslie Christie, a former deputy president of the National Union of Students of South Africa, guilty on five charges under the Act. Dr Christie had pleaded not guilty on all seven counts. Sentence is to be passed on Friday.

The judge found that Dr Christie supported the violent overthrow of the South African Government, which was sought by the ANC. Evidence was produced that the scientist had met in London Miss Frene Ginwala, an ANC official, who knew that he was sympathetic to her organization's cause and that he was well informed on energy matters. Dr Christie knew the information would be used for military or boycott purposes.

Dr Christie had said in his statement that he was fully aware of what he was doing. He did not expect the Koeberg nuclear power station, near Cape Town, to be blown up "while actions were critical" but before then, so that building operations would be delayed for several years.

Dr Christie had written a letter on February 7, 1980, to Mr Lars-Gunnar Erikson, the director of the International University Exchange Fund,

conveying information he had got from the South African Atomic Energy Board on places where it was considered zseismologically safe to explode nuclear devices in South Africa. The judge said he thought he was guilty on this charge, though a conspiracy with the IUEP had not been proved.

The scientist was also convicted on a charge alleging that he had removed a drawing of the general layout of the Koeberg nuclear power station and a report of public reaction to nuclear power and posted these to Miss Ginwala in London.

Dr Christie was arrested last October, some months after his return to South Africa from Europe.

Gold miners riot: Police used gas to disperse striking African mine workers, who had refused to go underground at Striffontein gold mine, near Klerksdorp (Gerald Shaw writes from Cape Town).

A mine spokesman said police were called after an attempt had been made to set two community centres alight. Thousands of coloured and African workers in the Cape Peninsula are walking to work or hitching lifts at the roadside as the bus boycott, in response to increased fares, entered its second day. Cars and buses have been stoned but no serious injuries have been reported.

Meanwhile, South African security police have again swooped in various parts of the country, detaining students and others, and bringing to about 300 the total of detainees since the present wave of unrest began.

There has been a rebellion between the French authorities here. A the Lopevi, which up a sick French Espirito Santo by a rebel-creed.

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Mr Clark offers to be hostage

From Tony Allaway
Tehran, June 3

Mr Ramsey Clark, former Attorney-General of the United States, in an emotional speech to an international conference here today, offered himself in exchange for one of the American embassy hostages "if it will help resolve this tragic crisis."

At a later press conference an American clergyman warned the Iranians that President Carter might actually want the hostage-taking to continue as an excuse for further actions against Iran.

But the 10-member American delegation led by Mr Clark seemed to be trying almost too hard to convince the Iranians of their sincerity. There were hints that their visit had left the student militants holding the hostages and their hard-line political supporters unmoved.

Unconfirmed reports circulated Mr Clark a message saying he was "not welcome" in Iran because he "worked for the United States Government."

Mr Clark's speech was full of its condemnation of America's past record in Iran

Amin offer to return 'save Ugandan people'

By Michael Knipe

A seemingly buoyant Idi Amin expressed concern over the situation in Uganda in an interview shown on BBC television news last night and expressed his willingness to return in order, he said, to save the people from the chaos of what was happening there now.

The former dictator was interviewed in an unnamed Arab country by Brian Barron, the BBC East Africa correspondent, and filmed by Muhammad Amin, an East African cameraman working for Visnews.

It was Idi Amin's first public comment or appearance since he fled before the invading Tanzanian forces just over a year ago. Appearing even bulkier than previously, he was wearing what appeared to be a blue safari suit and an elegant cravat and spoke in a subdued but confident manner.

Describing himself as "the poorest leader in the world" and "the founder of Uganda's economic independence", he said it was his intention to work for his people.

He denied that his army had done badly in the war with Tanzania. His forces were not destroyed, he said. He was a military officer, trained by the British. "In military tactics you can either fight the war or if you think you will win later you can tactically withdraw."

Asked if he considered himself to be the man who could save Uganda, he said: "I can. If the Ugandans want me I will." He was not power-thirsty, he said, but he was prepared to go back and "rescue innocent, poor Ugandans."

Mr Barron, referring to some of the horrors associated with the Amin regime, said that three days after the liberation

Leader Britain quell is rebellio

From Denis Reinl
Port Vila, New E
Wednesday morni

Father Walter Minister of the N today appealed forces to quell the Espirito Santo isl

His appeal f refusal by Ins Jacques Robert, Resident, to ag action against the New Hebrides, an condominium, is d independent on J Father Lini's Gov

There has been the Franc authorities here. A the Lopevi, which up a sick French Espirito Santo by a rebel-creed.

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"Coal, gas, nuclear..."

... or a shattering bill for increasingly scarce imported oil when present North Sea oilfields run down. Britain's self-sufficiency from the fields discovered so far cannot last much beyond 1990. If new fields aren't found — and developed — by then, dependence on costly imports is a certainty.

What about substitute fuels? They will help, of course, but only up to a point. Coal, for instance, is plentiful in Britain and will increasingly replace oil in power generation. That's fine, but you can't run cars on nutty slack. And large-scale conversion of coal into liquid fuels is still at least a decade away.

Gas production in the UK would be increased by the gas-gathering network recommended to the Government by a British Gas/Mobil study group. But though gas, like coal, could be converted into liquid fuels, any increased UK gas supplies would probably be taken up for heating and petrochemicals.

Nuclear expansion could be used to help curb Britain's oil dependence — provided popular disquiet

over safety can be resolved. But that won't happen overnight. And long construction times mean that nuclear expansion won't have much impact before the mid-1990s.

Clearly, conventional substitutes can be only part of the solution. Which brings us back to the North Sea. There could well be enough undiscovered oil out there to maintain Britain's self-sufficiency beyond the 1990s. The Government's May announcement that it plans to release 90 more areas for exploration was therefore welcome news. What's needed next is regular release of attractive exploration rights, and approval to develop promising discoveries.

If the UK is to extend its energy self-sufficiency, there's really no alternative.

Mobil

Cosmonauts end joint mission

Moscow, June 3.—Captain Bernal Parkas, the Hungarian cosmonaut, and Mr Valery Kubasov, his Soviet missions commander, floated back to Earth in Kazakhstan tonight, completing the fifth Soviet block "intercosmos" mission. Tass reported.

Captain Parkas, and Mr Kubasov took off on May 26 for docking with the Salut 6 orbiting station. Moscow radio said they had successfully completed "dozens of experiments, most of which were prepared in Hungary."—AP.

Romania British rej

Belgrade, June 3.—Hadji-Ristic, a Brit working for the Belgrade, was as Romania yesterday. He had been ree tact with the Brit and kept locked u at Bucharest airp on a Belgrade fil. He said he reason the decision, Mosco radio but he was connected with had written about of intellectuals in Agence France-Pres

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scientific secrets

SEAS

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meeting which
ohn's Island, Pat-

mos, and continued in Rhodes,
was expected earlier today, but
the delegates found some diffi-
culty in agreeing on the theo-
logical topics to be assigned to
the subcommittees.

The agenda agreed upon by
the Catholics and the Orthodox
specified that the first phase of
the dialogue would deal with
the sacraments. In Rhodes, the
Catholics proposed that the dis-
cussion should begin with a
study of the relationship be-
tween "the local church and
the universal church" (raising
the delicate question of Ortho-
dox autonomy), "The Eucharist
and the Church" (the use of
Leavened and unleavened bread),
and "the Trinity and the
Church" (the controversial use
of filioque in the Creed).

In the view of the cardinals
in Rhodes, these topics were in-
terrelated since the Vatican's
idea was to find through them
a formula that might combine
church unity and the autonomy
of the local churches. The
target was the restoration of
full communion in the sacra-
ments and unity in the Creed
within the context of what is
described as "jurisdictional
plurality", bypassing the
touchy question of papal
primacy.

Some of the Orthodox dele-
gates objected to the inclusion
of topics not listed in the draft
agenda, and the representatives
of the Church of Greece indi-
cated that they had no mandate
to discuss anything outside the
draft agenda. The atmosphere
at the joint meetings, however,
was clearly conducive to agree-
ment.

Anglican standpoint: The Arch-
bishop of Canterbury the Most
Rev Robert Runcie is in favour
of eliminating the filioque
clause from the Creed, but this
cannot be done immediately,
according to a statement from
Lambeth Palace received in
Athens.

The statement was issued by
the Rev Christopher Hill in re-
sponse to a Greek press report that
the archbishop had announced
his decision henceforth to omit
filioque from the recital of the
Creed as he had done during
the service for his enthronement.

r penetrates mystery ryan civilization

June 3.—A
designed to map
Venus has dis-
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ears old hidden
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d Belize.

Aeronautics and
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Richard E. W.
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cloud-covered forests of Guate-
mala and Belize.

The radar was developed by
Nasa and the American Defence
Department and adapted by
Nasa's Jet Propulsion Labora-
tory in Pasadena, California, to
penetrate the clouds of Venus
and map that planet's surface
features. A Nasa Venus satel-
lite, using a different radar
system, recently produced a
topographic map of 93 per cent
of the planet's surface.

When used over Earth's
jungles, the radar enabled
scientists to produce clear
images of varying layers of
the foliage. The radar mea-
sured the variations of the
height of the layers and allowed
researchers to determine land
levels beneath the vegetation.

Dr Adams was checking the
radar data for evidence of
ancient settlements or roadways
when he found unnaturally
uniform grid patterns.
Dr Adams, who said
ground studies had only begun,
estimated that 11,000 square
miles of canal systems lie
beneath the rain forests of
Guatemala alone.—UPI.

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June 3.—Ecuadorian
Parliament failed
in attempt to have
is Feraud, the
sister, dismissed
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process designed
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and aim a blow
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tions were part of
struggle between
and Señor Assad
e parliamentary
er.

Private shops reopen in Shanghai

Peking, June 3.—Private-
owned shops have begun to
reopen in Shanghai for the first
time since the mid-1960s, when
they were banned as "rem-
nants of capitalism".
According to the People's
Daily, the shops, mostly run by
married couples, were conven-
ient because they opened early
in the morning and did not
close until late at night.
The Communist Party news-
paper said that, under the rule
of the purged "gang of four",
leftist leaders, who rose to
power during the last decade of
Chairman Mao's life, all pri-
vately-owned shops had been
nationalized or closed down

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d authorize the
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of the money to
American firms

and private citizens for their
properties nationalized in
Czechoslovakia without the
consent of Britain and France.

The gold has great emotional
value for Czechs. Its return
would be a moral victory for
the Husak regime, allowing it
to claim that it is the true
representative of the country's
national interests.

In view of western attitudes
on human rights and Prague's
strained relations with the
West, Czechoslovak authori-
ties realize, according to the
sources, that the chances of the
gold's return are slim, but they
are anxious to open negotia-
tions on the subject, or at least
to maintain the status quo.

They point out that six tons
of the gold had been returned
by the allies in 1947 but Presi-
dent Truman "stopped unilat-
erally" the shipments after the
1948 communist takeover.
This, they maintain, was "an
illegal act" because the com-
pensation of American citizens
for properties sequestered by
the state—the condition set by
President Truman for the re-
sumption of the gold shipments
—was in no way related to the
safe-keeping by allied trustees
of looted Czechoslovak gold.

Greek move to stop maiming of horses

From Our Own Correspondent
Athens, June 3

Greece has lifted a ban on
the export of healthy horses to
stop the cruel practice by some
exporters who were mutilating
the animals to obtain a licence
to ship them to Italy for dog
food.

The ban was revoked on an
urgent order from the Govern-
ment after a French television
documentary showed how
thousands of old horses were
deliberately maimed, with their
eyes gouged out or their limbs
broken.

The Greek authorities have
also opened an inquiry to
establish whether a penal
offence has been committed and
the disciplinary committee of
the Export Trade Council is
examining the ill treatment of
the horses.

There have been repeated
denunciations about the harsh
conditions of transport for
cattle in Greece and inter-
national organizations have
appealed to the Government.

Two Bolivian air crashes kill 18

La Paz, June 3.—Eighteen
people have died in two air
crashes in Bolivia yesterday,
civil aviation officials said. A
Lloyd Aereo Boliviano aircraft
crashed near the Argentine
border killing 13, while the
others died in another crash
north of La Paz.

Four of the victims were
leaders of the leftist Democr-
tic Popular Unity Party (UDP).

After Quebec vote a definition of 'renewed federalism' is needed Canada seeks basis for constitutional reform

From John Best
Ottawa, June 3

In spite of the calls sweeping
Canada for reforms in the
federal system, now that
Quebeckers have voted against
autonomy, an immense gap still
exists between talking about
constitutional change and
actually bringing change about.

The federalist victory in last
month's referendum on auton-
omy has undoubtedly given an
impetus to the movement for
reform. Mr Pierre Trudeau, the
Prime Minister, is taking
advantage of this in trying to
make good a promise he made
to Quebec voters during the
referendum campaign: that he
would push for changes in the
federal system if they would
spurn secession.

The problem is that nearly
everybody has his own idea of
what "renewed federalism"
means.

Each of the 10 provincial
premiers has his own definition
—including Mr René Lévesque
of Quebec, who is willing to
accept the referendum verdict
at least to the extent of taking
part in renewed constitutional
talks.

Mr Lévesque told a press
conference that "sovereignty-
association" — political
sovereignty for Quebec in a
continuing economic union with
Canada—would remain the goal
of his Parti Québécois Govern-
ment, but the Government now
had no mandate to promote it.
"We were refused the mandate
we sought and we must act in
consequence," he said.

In general the provinces, with
the possible exception of indus-
trial Ontario which has always
done very well from confedera-



Mr Pierre Trudeau, the Canadian Prime Minister, left, shakes hands with Mr René Lévesque, Premier of Quebec, at the start of a conference on the Canadian economy

tion, want more provincial auto-
nomy, which implies less
federal power.

power weakened to the extent
that it could no longer redi-
tribute national wealth through
so-called equalization payments.
But there are nuances and
even contradictions in their
positions. For instance, the
Atlantic provinces, a region eco-
nomically weak, would not want
to see the Federal Government's
to the poorer provinces.

Yet Mr Brian Peckford, the
Premier of Newfoundland, and
one of the young Turks of the
provincial-autonomy movement,
has recently come up with
the astounding proposition
(historically) that the central

government has "only that life
and that authority delegated to
it by the 10 provinces".

Mr Peckford's province is the
poorest of all, and hence most
in need of handouts from the
Federal Government. Logically,
he might be expected to cham-
pion strong central govern-
ment.

The contradiction in this case
is more apparent than real, how-
ever, because Newfoundland is
believed to be on the threshold
of great wealth from expected
offshore oil discoveries. The
Premier is already in a dispute
with Ottawa authorities over
federal versus provincial juris-
diction over these resources.

Mr Trudeau said after the

referendum that "everything
is negotiable" as far as the
Federal Government is con-
cerned except the idea of
clearly-defined federal and pro-
vincial jurisdictions and that
of a charter of fundamental
rights for Canadians, including
language rights, enshrined in a
new constitution.

Mr Jean Chrétien, the Federal
Minister of Justice, dispatched
by Mr Trudeau for a series of
visits to provincial premiers the
very day after the referendum,
said on his return to Ottawa
that he had found them "in a
mood to cooperate".

There is talk of a conference
of federal and provincial first
ministers in July.

Chad rebels bombard President's residence

Ndjamena, June 3.—The
artillery of Mr Hissene Habre's
rebel army inflicted heavy
damage yesterday, on the resi-
dence of President Goukouni
Ouéddei, of Chad after the in-
surgents had tried in vain to
cut off supplies to the presiden-
tial compound.

It is not clear whether Mr
Goukouni was in the residence
during the shelling which was
watched by thousands of Chad-
ian refugees from across the
Chari river in Cameroon. The
residence is on the river bank
in Ndjamena.

Forces loyal to Mr Goukouni
and his allies have been fight-
ing Mr Habre's men in the
Chad capital since March 21.
Mr Habre was dismissed from
his post as Defence Minister in
April, but does not accept his
dismissal.

Refugees on the Cameroon
bank could see Mr Goukouni's
men running for shelter from
the hail of artillery shells fall-
ing on their positions.

Over the weekend Mr Habre's
forces published a communiqué
saying they had wiped out 80
men of the forces of Vice-
President Abdelkader Kam-
ougou, an ally of Mr Goukouni.
—Agence France Presse.

Kabul sends wrestlers

Kabul, June 3.—Afghanistan,
the country at the centre of the
Olympic boycott after its in-
vasion by Soviet troops last
December, announced today
that it would send five wrestlers
and five boxers to the Moscow
games.

...solar, shale,
tidal, wind, wave,
geothermal,
ocean thermal,
and so on, and so on,
and so on..."

The list of alternative energy sources seems endless.
Endless possibilities, endlessly discussed. Now, with
North Sea oil providing the time and the funds to invest,
Britain has the opportunity to press ahead with major
developments in alternative energy.

But developing the technology is one thing; putting
it into large-scale practice is quite another. The idea of
harnessing tidal power, for example, has been around
since at least 1910, when Lloyd George's Cabinet
debated the merits of a barrier across the Severn
Estuary. Now, 70 years later, the latest Government
report says the project is 'technically feasible'... but
that its economics are still uncertain. Construction is
unlikely to start before the late '80s, and could take 15
years to complete. In little over half that time, the oil
industry could probably find and develop a new
generation of new North Sea oilfields.

Not that we're advocating any delay in adopting
alternatives. On the contrary, Mobil is among the

pioneers in many alternative energy fields — including
oil shale, heavy oil, uranium and cheaper ways of
harnessing solar power. But countries like Britain have
spent most of a century gearing their way of life to oil.
Building alternative energy industries big enough to take
over will take many years and many billions of pounds.

Meanwhile, continued North Sea exploration
and development is essential. At least until exotic
alternatives can be counted on as down-to-earth
solutions.

Mobil®



own: the unbeaten Nikoli, ridden by Christy Roche, at exercise on Epsom racecourse yesterday.

Monteverdi's credentials still valid

Phillips
respondent
ur three-year-old colts have
ground for this year's Derby
a run at Epsom at 3.35 today.
these pages Michael Seely,
sur French and Irish corners
ve extolled the virtues of
Garrido and Nikoli in the last
the atmosphere has begun to
pitch. Now, without wishing
a even further what appears
confused picture, I maintain
still a case for supporting a
fallen from grace in many
in question is Monteverdi.
frequent O'Brien and Lester
our peril" is my counsel.
m they have won this par-
c 13 times and in this the
of years their experience
for a Joe. Piggott in particu-
bit extra when it comes to
his record shows. In racing
around Epsom on occasions
expertise is worth a length
in a wide open race that
the difference, indeed the
tween victory and defeat.

not even Piggott can win
right horse and it remains
whether Monteverdi is good
perhaps more important
to rise to the occasion.
"O'Brien I am sure that he is
on is has he the courage?
it, but I am content to give
a chance in the belief that
for a mile and a half and
be far happier racing over
ice than he has been earlier
when forced to hurdle over
fences. It is by no means
Monteverdi will stay, but
always been convinced that
a study of his pedigree, sup-
monteverdi has shown that he
d to hold his own with the
is in the mood. Harnessed
or the first time that speed
d to telling effect this after-
one knows better than
s and when to unleash it.
of his rivals, Monteverdi is
se and a good mover over
s around Epsom like a top.
Is whether he's in the mood?
of O'Brien's most experienced
P. Burns, put it to me
we were discussing the
h the countless who follow
on this occasion I am bank-
everdi putting his best foot
ten he is on song he is cer-
enough, as he proved when

he won the Dewhurst Stakes at New-
market last autumn and again at Phoenix
Park and Newbury this spring when he
was runner-up in a classic trial of some
significance. When he won the Dewhurst
Monteverdi outpaced both Tyrravos and
Hebibi, two of his more formidable rivals
this afternoon.

At Phoenix Park he was even trying to
give 7lb to Nikoli when he was beaten a
length and a half by the colt who subse-
quently won the Irish 2,000 Guineas. At
Newbury he was involved in a right royal
scrap with Final Straw, Posse and Known
Fact who have upheld the form in classic
confrontations since then. Furthermore,
at Newbury, Helle Gorgeous was behind
him and she has won the Mecca-Dante
Stakes in the meantime, beating four more
of today's runners. All that supports the
view that Monteverdi is certainly good
enough if he is willing enough. I am
prepared to risk his temperament on a
day when there is an if or but about
virtually every horse in the race with a
serious chance.

For instance there is a doubt whether
Nikoli will either act on the course or
have the sang froid to cope with the
occasion. If he does not get the better
of him he certainly has the class to
make his presence felt and there would
not be a dry eye in the place if he were
to give his willing trainer, Paddy Prender-
gast, the one big success that has eluded
him during a brilliant career. Nikoli is the
best then for the sentimental, besides the
professional, because there is no doubt
that his form matches his pedigree. Both
are faultless.

Willie Carson has chosen to ride Hebibi
in preference to Water Mill and having
picked Troy correctly 12 months ago his
judgment must be respected. Carson is
more likely to ride the sort of race he did
on Hot Grove three years ago than the one
he did on Troy last year. On Hot Grove he
set sail for home a long way out and in
Hebibi he has an ally who is capable of
doing likewise judged on the way he has
won both his races this season.

On Hot Grove Carson saw victory
snatched from under his nose by Piggott
on The Manner and I still think that
there is a good chance of "old peer face"
doing it again this afternoon on
Monteverdi. Hebibi has proved that he has
the requisite stamina. The doubt as far as
he is concerned is whether he has the
agility. Although he won at Chester he
looked ill at ease on the bends and he
could easily become unbalanced at Epsom.

Races of this nature are seldom won by
horses who have been interrupted by
one reason or another and it is common
knowledge that Water Mill, Master Willie
and Monteverdi have all had their problems.
Water Mill wrenched a
hock in March, which meant that Dick

Hern has been able to give him only one
race. At York last month, when he would
have preferred two. In that race Water
Mill finished just behind Helle Gorgeous
and Master Willie and just in front of
Tyrravos. In the circumstances it was
good performance. Since then Master
Willie has been both off his feed and off
work for a while.

A virus delayed Bozovic's seasonal
reappearance until just under a fortnight
ago when he did not run well enough to
justify support now. On that form he has
no chance at all of beating Rankin let
alone most of the others. Garrido has
already won one Derby this season, the
Italian Derby to be precise. However in
France where he is trained he is not as
good as a Blant Off, who finished behind
Saint Jonathon in the Prix Lupin. That
suggests that the four French challengers
today should be held at bay.

A horse has still to win the Derby
wearing blinkers. Blant Off, Marcello,
Pelerin and Pimpont are the four who will
be so adorned this afternoon. Marcello for
the first time, incidentally.

No matter how he fares in the Derby,
Piggott should keep his supporters, who
number legions on occasions like this, in
a happy frame of mind by winning the
two main supporting races on the card.
In these he will be on a level with the
Imperial Ace, who are both trained by
Michael Stoute. Hardgreen, my selection
for the Diomed Stakes, finished just in
front of Skyliner in the Lockinge Stakes
and now he meets him on the better terms.
At these weights New Berry and Bonnie
Isle look more dangerous, particularly
Bonnie Isle, who finished second in last
year's Oaks.

Imperial Ace must carry a 5lb penalty
in the Daily Mirror Handicap because he
won the Whitcup at Sandown Park
since the weights were published. How-
ever, judged on the way that he stroled
home at Sandown on what was his first
appearance of the season, even that
should not stop him. He could not have
been more impressive that day and he
is preferred now to Masked Marvel and
Joleg.

At the start of the afternoon there
promises to be a sizzling sprint for the
great Surrey Stakes between Barret Heir,
who has won over the course and distance
already, and Pontin Lad, who lived up to
his trainer's expectations when he won
his first race at Lingfield Park. As Pontin
Lad was also entered for the Woodcote
Stakes the decision to run him in the
earlier race takes on a special meaning
and very possibly a winning one.

Inside Quarter looks to have a good
chance of winning the Playboy Book-
makers Handicap, which will wind up the
proceedings.

em makes an impressive first appearance

the same colours
20-length winner at
on Saturday, made
appearance yes-
ing House Man-
at Salisbury. The
ga Khan, who was
his devery intension
to England for this
case pressure prev-
useem had 25 oppo-
Chances. In the
Houghland had no
by would win, as
as, Chateau Dancer
ut Nasseem was al-

ways shadowing her and went
four lengths clear in the final
furlong. The winner was
like a steam engine in the
unfolding action and Johnson
at Salisbury, who rode Ten for the
aga Khan said that she would
run in the Queen Mary Stakes at
Royal Ascot.

At Royal Ascot, Herons Hollow, two
more good winners yesterday,
may also go on to the Royal
meeting. Bruce Raymond's fall at
Folkestone on Monday cost him
a winner on Tolroy as well as a
Derby ride. Transformed by
blinkers for the first time, Tolroy,

him back to step up in company
and win the Tryon Handicap in
good style.

Herons Hollow collared the
favours, Dick Dancer, inside the
already, and Pontin Lad, who lived up to
his trainer's expectations when he won
his first race at Lingfield Park. As Pontin
Lad was also entered for the Woodcote
Stakes the decision to run him in the
earlier race takes on a special meaning
and very possibly a winning one.

ist of Derby runners and riders

BLAST OFF (R. Scully), J. Fellows, 9-0	M. Philipponer 7
(Grey, lemon sleeves, orange cap)	
ROZOVICI (Mrs J. Biner), B. Price, 9-0	B. Taylor 10
(Dark green, black hooded sleeves and cap)	
BRAUINGIN (W. Gredley), C. Brimann, 9-0	J. Lynch 20
(Yellow, black striped sleeves, white cap)	
GARRIDO (D. Marchese Incisa della Rochetta), F. Bourin, 9-0	P. Paquet 8
(White, red cross-belts and cap)	
HELLO GORGEOUS (D. Waldenstein), H. Cecil, 9-0	J. Mercer 9
(Royal blue, light blue epaulettes and cap)	
HENBIT (Mrs A. Plesch), W. Hern, 9-0	W. Carson 5
(Light blue, scarlet spots)	
JULIUS CAESAR (R. Dille), S. Boulenger, 9-0	P. Cook 16
(Brown, yellow hood and sleeves, quartered cap)	
MAJESTIC STAR (J. McCaughy), G. Gordon, 9-0	J. Reid 24
(Black, black diamond and sleeves, quartered cap)	
MARCELLO (Upduns Park Stud), C. Brimann, 9-0	B. Rouse 13
(Yellow, red and white, yellow cap)	
MASTER WILLIE (W. Barnett), H. Candy, 9-0	P. Waldron 15
(Cherry, black sash, primrose and white quartered cap)	
MONTVERDI (R. Sangster), M. O'Brien, 9-0	L. Piggott 18
(Emerald green, royal blue sleeves, white cap, green spots)	
MOONBA MASQUERADE (R. Sangster), J. Hindley, 9-0	G. Baxter 21
(Emerald green, royal blue sleeves, white cap, green spots)	
NIKOLI (Lord Iveagh), P. J. Prendergast, 9-0	
(Dark green, black hooded sleeves, quartered cap)	
NOBLE SHAMUS (J. Surtees), M. Fogarty, 9-0	G. McGrath 3
(Blue, yellow stripes and sleeves, grey cap)	
PELERIN (Sir P. Oppenheimer), B. Wragg, 9-0	P. Eddery 14
(Black and white halved, sleeves reversed; red cap)	
PIMPONT (R. Brooke), C. Milbank, 9-0	G. Doleuze 22
(Blue and white checks, blue sleeves, red cap)	
PRINCE SPRUCE (S. Zilkha), J. Dunlop, 9-0	J. Marthia 4
(Red, beige hooded sleeves, quartered cap)	
RANKIN (R. Fennell), C. Harwood, 9-0	G. Starkey 1
(Orange, black hood, dark green cap)	
RIBO CHARTER (J. McCaughy), P. Kelleway, 9-0	T. Carberry 17
(Yellow, dark blue stars on body and star on cap)	
RUNNING MILL (P. Phillips), M. Stoute, 9-0	A. Kimberley 6
(Black, white sash and sleeves, halved cap)	
SAINT JONATHON (R. Swift), B. Hills, 9-0	S. Caution 11
(Red, black striped sleeves, black cap red star)	
STAR WAY (G. Kaye), P. Kelleway, 9-0	
(Yellow, emerald green star, hooded cap)	
TYRRAVOS (C. Camblan), B. Hobbs, 9-0	E. Hyde 19
(Black, white spots on body and sleeves)	
WATER MILL (Lord Rotherwick), W. Hern, 9-0	A. Murray 12
(Light blue, white sleeves, quartered cap)	

Latest betting

9-2 Henbit, 5-1 Monteverdi, 6-1 Hello Gorgeous, 8-1 Tyrravos, Water Mill, 16-1 Pelerin, 20-1 Moomba Masquerade, 33-1 Rankin, Saint Jonathon, 40-1 others.

Monteverdi and Nikoli have the form, but Water Mill's stamina and strength may be decisive

Detailed form guide for big race contenders

By Michael Seely

BLAST OFF, b.c. by Crusemark—Gris Vitesse (Amerigo). This French colt is not likely to prove Cape Carnarval's answer to the Derby problem. With Daniel Surgeons earlier in the season, but disappointed behind Belgo in the Prix Lupin.

BOZOVICI, b.c. by Queen's Hussar—Doubledix (Hornbeam). The Solitary representative of the "Wizard of Findon". A smart and consistent two-year-old who was only just beaten by P. R. Straw in a pattern race at Newcastle. Well-beaten fourth on re-appearance at Kempton. Could improve and run well.

BRAUINGIN, b.c. by Martinus—Lucas (High Hat). May fight a lively battle for last place. 29. Epsom, 1m, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

GARRIDO, ch.c. by Mansfield—Gabrielle Lebaudy (Murrayfield). Winner of Italian Derby for Nureyev's trainer, Philippe Fautou, the colt will be due to atone for his blunder in the 2,000 Guineas. Should improve on his career form and show a more hopeful and prominent showing.

HELLO GORGEOUS, ch.c. by Mr Prospector—Bonny Jet (Jetwell). Three times champion trainer Henry Cecil is seeking his World Derby Cup winner, Helle Gorgeous's \$54,000 purchase. Showed immense courage in his York victory and it is hard to see how he could drift in the betting. His sire is a sprinter, but Helle Gorgeous's style of running suggests

HENBIT, b.c. by Hawall—Catecaure (Chasebury). One of Dick Hern's two best horses, Henbit was the second best in the world when he won the Prix Lupin. That suggests that the four French challengers today should be held at bay.

A horse has still to win the Derby wearing blinkers. Blant Off, Marcello, Pelerin and Pimpont are the four who will be so adorned this afternoon. Marcello for the first time, incidentally.

No matter how he fares in the Derby, Piggott should keep his supporters, who number legions on occasions like this, in a happy frame of mind by winning the two main supporting races on the card.

In these he will be on a level with the Imperial Ace, who are both trained by Michael Stoute. Hardgreen, my selection for the Diomed Stakes, finished just in front of Skyliner in the Lockinge Stakes and now he meets him on the better terms.

At these weights New Berry and Bonnie Isle look more dangerous, particularly Bonnie Isle, who finished second in last year's Oaks.

Imperial Ace must carry a 5lb penalty in the Daily Mirror Handicap because he won the Whitcup at Sandown Park since the weights were published.

However, judged on the way that he stroled home at Sandown on what was his first appearance of the season, even that should not stop him. He could not have been more impressive that day and he is preferred now to Masked Marvel and Joleg.

At the start of the afternoon there promises to be a sizzling sprint for the great Surrey Stakes between Barret Heir, who has won over the course and distance already, and Pontin Lad, who lived up to his trainer's expectations when he won his first race at Lingfield Park.

As Pontin Lad was also entered for the Woodcote Stakes the decision to run him in the earlier race takes on a special meaning and very possibly a winning one.

Inside Quarter looks to have a good chance of winning the Playboy Bookmakers Handicap, which will wind up the proceedings.

conquer. This seems to be the likely verdict for the son of the 1963 Coronation Cup winner. Limitations exposed when only sixth in Prix Hocquart. Had earlier won group two Prix Noailles.

MAJESTIC STAR, b.c. by Star Appeal—Vitrane (Bold Lad). Lively outsider owned by Jim McCaughy who has put a great colt won very easily when beating Fast Recol by five lengths at Windsor. On rather unexciting lines of form has a better chance than his price suggests.

MARCELLO, b.c. by Sir Gaylord—Mars (Crusoe). Crisp and powerful with reasonable promise behind Gintrell in Lingfield Derby trial, but disappointed at Doncaster. No hope of improvement.

MASTER WILLIE, ch.c. by High Line—Fair Winters (Fair Fall). Ultra-keen son of much underrated stallion, High Line. Put up a typically plucky effort in the Mecca-Dante stakes. Would have been likely to finish in first four if his training programme had not been interrupted last week.

MONTVERDI, ch.c. by Lyphard—Janina II (March III). Controversial son of one of the most sound and reliable of current sires. Trying to give Vincent O'Brien his fifth and last triumph.

MOONBA MASQUERADE, b.c. by Gay Fandango—Pampered Dancer (Pampered King). Robert Sangster's colt, who was well held by Herbit on Chester running. However, he is an improving type and should stay the trip well.

NIKOLI, b.c. by Great Nephew—Allice (Allice). This massive colt dominates this year's field, both in size and in form. By the sire of Grady, Nikoli is also impeccably bred on his dam's side.

Epsom programme

[Television (ITV): 2.0, 2.35, 3.35 and 4.20 races]

2.0 GREAT SURREY STAKES (2-y-o: £3,648: 5f)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

2. 130 Pontin Lad (21) (P. J. Prendergast), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

3. 235 Daily Mirror Handicap (58.218: 11m)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

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3. 3.35 DERBY STAKES (Group 1: 3-y-o: £166,820: 1 1/4m). For runners and riders see left.

4. 2.0 WOODCOTE STAKES (2-y-o: £3,960: 6f)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

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3. 5.25 PLAYBOY BOOKMAKERS HANDICAP (14,415: 7f)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

2. 130 Pontin Lad (21) (P. J. Prendergast), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

3. 4.30 LANCETER NEWS (5f: £2,000: 5f)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

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3. 4.45 LYNTON HANDICAP (11.165: 1m)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

2. 130 Pontin Lad (21) (P. J. Prendergast), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

3. 5.15 BRASS CASTLE STAKES (5f: £2,000: 5f)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

2. 130 Pontin Lad (21) (P. J. Prendergast), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

Fears about the colt's tempera-
ment for travelling started to be
realised during a five-hour wait at
Gawick. If he settles down, it
remains calm during the pre-
liminaries the Irish 2,000 Guineas
winner must be the one they all
have to beat.

NOBLE SHAMUS, b.c. by Royal and Regal—Spice Road (Gallant Man). Unplaced in three good glass races in Ireland this season. Not especially recommended.

PELERIN, b.c. by Sir Gaylord—Padrona (St Paddy). A well-bred colt. At last came good when easily winning Glasgow Maiden Stakes at York. There is some prising amount of confidence be-
hind Pelerin's ability to become the first blundered winner since Aboukir in 1912. He has a lot to find to justify these hopes.

PIMPONT, b.c. by Green Dancer—Panpury (Bon Mot II). Trained in the only race of his career in France, the Prix de la Vierge. The blundered son of the 1973 Derby favourite will be the first Epsom runner for this Yorkshire burr trainer, also a successful owner of this tricky course for his jockey Georges Doleuze.

PRINCE SPRUCE, b.c. by Big Spruce—Mares (Tom Riddle). Big spruce good enough. 29. Epsom, 1m, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

RANKIN, ch.c. by Owen Dudley—Cup Cake (Dan Cupid). Smart performer. May well win a group race later in the season particularly when the ground eases. However, even Greville Sparky should find it beyond his powers to beat him in the Mecca-Dante.

RIBO CHARTER, b.c. by Ribero—Charter (Charter). Crack Irish jump jockey Tommy Carberry rides Paul Kelleway's Lingfield Derby trial second. Unlikely to find the form to win the Derby, but may come too soon for Hern's second string. I hope he is wrong as Water Mill is his choice.

RUNNING MILL, b.c. by MUI—Running Blue (Blue Peter). This superb colt, brother of the sire of Grady, Nikoli is also impeccably bred on his dam's side.

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3. 2.35 DAILY MIRROR HANDICAP (58.218: 11m)

1. 001 Barret Heir (22) (B. Price), 9-0, 1st, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Newbury, 1m12.5s, 4th; 4th at Ascot, 1m12.5s, 4th.

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2. 130 Pontin Lad (21) (P

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oughly milked
in the Coun-
maximum im-
ng it musically,
onourably with-
last duet, with
fervent Fiesco,
tion from some
ries.
e also to hear
gain as Amelia,
ilent of voice.
e was there on
ore completely
nd expression,
and her recog-
g Father, and
ning F sharp

r
IS
s a composer
the Bath Festi-
nday night pre-
miere of a
him for piano,
uch used in his
at alone since
more than 30
n his usual ab-

insky

al
wo programmes
the Coliseum,
Twentieth Cen-
tury triple bill
ballets, all in
a choreography
an conductor,
is in charge of
sembled these
with thrilling
its of Spring.
e regarded as
card, since it
a Russian es-
interview last
which led to
the company,
is which effec-
Béjart to Lon-
0 years ago,
that I was not
on over by
station of this
was new, but it
over the years
anything even
passion that it
towards I find
it much more,
en danced as
Monday night's
ance.

ik played the
overarching cast
ook of frozen
first, long-held
other women
her. She is
cing in the
section of the
solo leading to
efflowering.
subject frankly
Béjart intro-
man too. The
us he looked
to elaborate, cast
whoever he was
fire and fear
ended qualities,
exit from the
as terrifying.
the leader accounts
bird-like than the
ated, this per-
a newcomer,
made a strong
appearing - un-
the phoenix
concert suite,
shows the fire-
ding spirit of
his dying solo

Is

skhank
hography of
e dance which
for the enchan-
where they
applies to each
seemed to me
est moments in
uch as pretty in
ist Mrinalini
for Padmavati
ids as the four
golden ball one
of this ballet,
am, also shows
ed by Mallika

major melody in the Council
Chamber ensemble (Milnes also
knocked at the heart with "E
vo pridando amor"), though she
looked far less than her best.
Nor did Veriano Lucchetti,
reliable tenor as ever, cut a
heroic figure as Gabriele. The
Paolo of Jonathan Summers, on
the other hand, was powerfully
and consistently characterized,
and admirably sung.

Was Covent Garden justified
in abandoning Salimbeni's set-
tings and costumes in these
financially unfavour-
able times, even after 15
years but not many perform-
ances? Though not ideal, they
gave more pleasure than the
drab new designs by Filippo
Sanjust which replace them, a
badly ironed and folded table-
cloth doing duty for the sea,
bald slabs of wall, like sand-
castles writ large, feeble cos-
tumes (too much white against
pale scenery), feebly lit as
though to remind us of produc-
tions 40 years ago.

Was this the Sanjust who
designed Covent Garden's Don
Carlos and Il trovatore long

ago, still a joy to behold? He
is it, but far less inspired and
as producer, a boring and un-
resourceful manipulator of
crowds, or coxer of mean-
ingful acting, to judge from the
quantity of hoary plasticque
haunted out for significant
dramatic moment.

This new *Boccacchia* falls
much short of the one it has
replaced and, ugly as it looks,
flimsy too, the scene-changes
are unjustifiably slow. If I
were Sir John Tooley, I would
have sent Sanjust back to the
drawing-board with some sharp
admonitions about value for
money, and perhaps the import-
ance of preserving his own
artistic prestige.

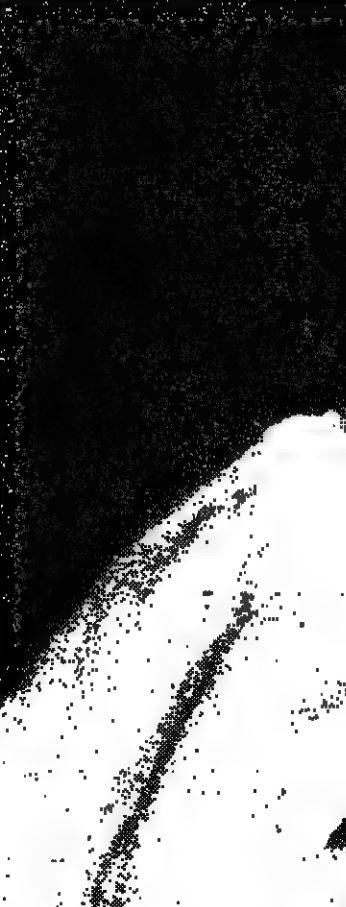
Perhaps I would have gone
first to a British designer, and
British producer, for artistic
as well as economic reasons.
At least this jumble-sale
apology for a new production is
musically up to the proper
Covent Garden standard. Even
so, IBM and the Opera House
Trust may wonder if they have
spent their money to best
purpose.

Sherrill Milnes, Kiri te Kanawa

Photograph by Zolt Dominis

abstract nomenclature, Carter has
called the piece *Night Fantasia*,
which may be regarded as
an unfortunate title, particu-
larly in view of the music's
characteristic gesture of ur-
gently whisking up flurries of
notes at the top end of the key-
board. These fantasies, however,
are quite pure, shaped on a
powerful harmonic and rhythmic
scheme which maintains the
wrestling, restless turmoil
of images through a continuous
movement of 22 minutes.
As so often in Carter's music,

the surface is packed with
precisely-figured detail, while
underneath there is a heaving,
organic feel, and this makes for
formidable difficulty of execu-
tion. Indeed, the work seems to
have been intended as some-
thing of a challenge to the four
pianists who commissioned it,
besides being a group portrait.
Ursula Oppens, who had the
honour and responsibility of this
first performance, made it a
tour de force, while also dis-
closing the fundamental
simplicity of Carter's thought.



Jorge Donn as Petruska

and the group's affectionate
round dance are highlights
which will work their full
effect.
Béjart can never resist add-
ing his own gloss to a familiar
subject. In the ballets already
discussed, that work well,
but his rejigging of *Petrushka*
is just too clever by half.
Ingenious play with masks lent
the leading man find all the
characters, Petruska, Doll and
Blackamoor, within himself, but
the ingenuity brings no real in-
sight into the drama or the
music.
What this *Petrushka* does
offer is a role with immense
scope for a male dancer of
virtuosity, stamina and expres-
siveness. It was made for

Sarabhai, with her friends, but
here she entertains them by
drawing a huge stylized picture
of a peacock with her bare feet.
All through the ballet, which
describes Padmavati's longing
for her husband, Vishnu, she
whose movements echo or con-
trast with her own dances.
This is the most traditional
item on the programme. For the
other two ballets Mrinalini
Sarabhai has used classical
Indian dance technique in a
more contemporary fashion.
Meera, which is based on poems
by a princess of that name,
shows her struggle to reconcile
her spiritual and her worldly
self, a theme familiar to any
follower of modern dance. The

two sides of Meera's nature are
danced by Mrinalini Sarabhai
and Mallika Sarabhai who are,
as their names imply, mother
and daughter.

They assume their real life
relationship for the final work
which is about an Untouchable
girl and her reaction to kind-
ness from a wandering monk.
But the ending to this piece is
not totally happy. Blind pre-
judice still exists despite good
example.

The programme is nicely con-
trasted, costumes appropriately
gorgeous and the dancers both
attractive and accomplished.
The company is playing at Sad-
ler's Wells until June 14 with
two programmes. An enjoyable
evening, well worth a visit.



Sherrill Milnes, Kiri te Kanawa

Photograph by Zolt Dominis

Even so, there is criticism
that the repertory in the
bigger house is too safe and
too commercial.

"That criticism will always
exist. This week we have
opened Alan Ayckbourn's
Sisterly Feelings, the first play

with a totally contemporary set-
ting which we've given in the
Olivier. I think it's very funny,
but the left wing are sure to
complain that we are being too
commercial. Next month sees
the new Howard Brenton which
will undoubtedly bring disap-
proval from the right wing. If
the cry of complaint on each
occasion is of roughly equal
volume then we will know that
we are just about on target.

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"Practically all the touring so
far, which amounts to about 19
weeks a year, has been done from
the Lyttelton company. This is
one reason why I am restructuring
the Olivier arm into two
groups, one under Bill Bryden
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Molière, Marivaux and Kaiser

Power must be restored to Santo Government

have the best chance of success.

Mr Philip Holland (Carlisle, C.) Can the minister give an assurance that further support will be given to the authorities in the Province of Fria, if necessary, to mount a rescue operation and to wind down this insurrection process?

Mr Blaker—I am not here but I am sure the Government intend to continue to contribute to operations. On the use of force, I would like nothing further to be said until the situation is clear.

Mr Patrick Cormack (South West, Strathfordsire, C.)—Is it not regrettable that the Opposition should entertain the use of force? Is it not the case that the Government have bows and arrows? (Conservative laughter and cheers.)

Mr Blaker—I have not been listening to the use of the Opposition calling for the use of force. I would not want the use of bows and arrows and I would not want the only weapons with which rebels are armed. They are as well as bows and arrows. They are as well as I want the House to see that bows and arrows are as well as actual weapons.

Mr John Riggs-Davison (Epping, Forest, C.)—How many people have been evacuated or rescued from Santo and how many from Santo and how many from Santo?

Mr Blaker—A total of 1,400 people have been evacuated from Santo. Among them are 1,000 people of British origin, including 21 British subjects. To my knowledge there are a few left in Santo. I am not sure how many remain. They are looked after under emergency arrangements and I have no reports of difficulties on that score.

Minister rules out extra tax this year on windfall profits of banks

made—£1,500m—had inevitably caused much comment. It was estimated that 550,000 people throughout Britain.

If the profit was adjusted inflation the picture was different and on a current basis it was £1,000m in 1979. The rate of increase of their profit was a startlingly less than it had been in the years immediately preceding the 1970s. Labour in office. Labour, when they came to power in 1974, had set it to imply a special tax based on the rate of inflation.

The cyclical nature of bank profits must not be overlooked as when seen in perspective, the profits of the cleaners were not so much as appeared at first sight. Part of the profit is not due to the nature of the work but to the banks arising from the fact that interest was not paid on current accounts and they could employ that money with greater profit.

That profit was not because overprice it was, but on a long-term basis it was not an exploitation.

It was in part reflected the cyclical nature of their business: when the economy was in a boom, the high and he did not hurt. Davies's confidence that those interest rates would remain high.

There could be a case for special tax on the windfall profits of the profits, but other examples had involved special and compensation. The prime use which the profits had been to strengthen reserves and a sound banking system was essential to a healthy economy.

He accepted that in principle there could be a case for special taxation of that part of bank profits resulting from high interest rates.

There was an element of monopoly in the cleaners' position but their profit was not huge. The Government's policies were directed to cutting inflation and the Government borrowing and profits were not the cause of inflation. The immediate cause of extraordinary


Lamentable situation at Isle of Grain

When adjusted for inflation, Times Government's policies were directed to curbing inflation and Government borrowing and interest rates, so that the immediate cause of widespread profit would be removed.

To introduce a discriminatory tax on profits legitimately gained by one sector of the economy required a very strong case to be made.

In my judgement (he said) the case is not made in the case of the banks this year.

The clause was agreed to.


THE TIMES

Over 74%
of Times readers
purchase wines and
spirits for home
consumption.

**By-pass work
may be halted
by swan's nest**

Work on a new £2.4m by-pass at Bicester Safford, may have to be stopped in the short west because a mute swan's nest can

Return to simple life urged

may be hatched
by swan's nest

Work on a new £2.4m by-pass at the junction of the A14 and A1030 may have to wait until the swans have been stopped in the nest because a mute swan's nest containing seven eggs is right in the middle of the by-pass route.

The noise of earth-moving machinery operating only 100 yards from the nest, which is in a pool of water, has caused a pair of swans, but anyone approaching too closely is warned off by the jealous male swan.

Road building engineers were yesterday trying to find a solution as the swans are protected by law and the work may have to wait for the eggs to hatch. That normally takes 30 days.

Mr Ian Standerland, the county council engineer in charge of the project, said: "The problem is that we don't know how long the female will be sitting on the eggs and it could be rather costly if she still has a long time to go".

**Jewelry stolen from
Carisbrooke Castle**

A Isle of Wight police were yesterday seeking a gang that stole a £100,000 priceless sword worn by the kings of England from the museum of Carisbrooke Castle.

"One is a gold ring which Charles I gave to a master gunner at the castle; a gold ring containing a picture of a king; a diamond ring; a silver locket; a coin; a gold

1. *Journal of the American Medical Association*, 1997; 278: 1019-1024.

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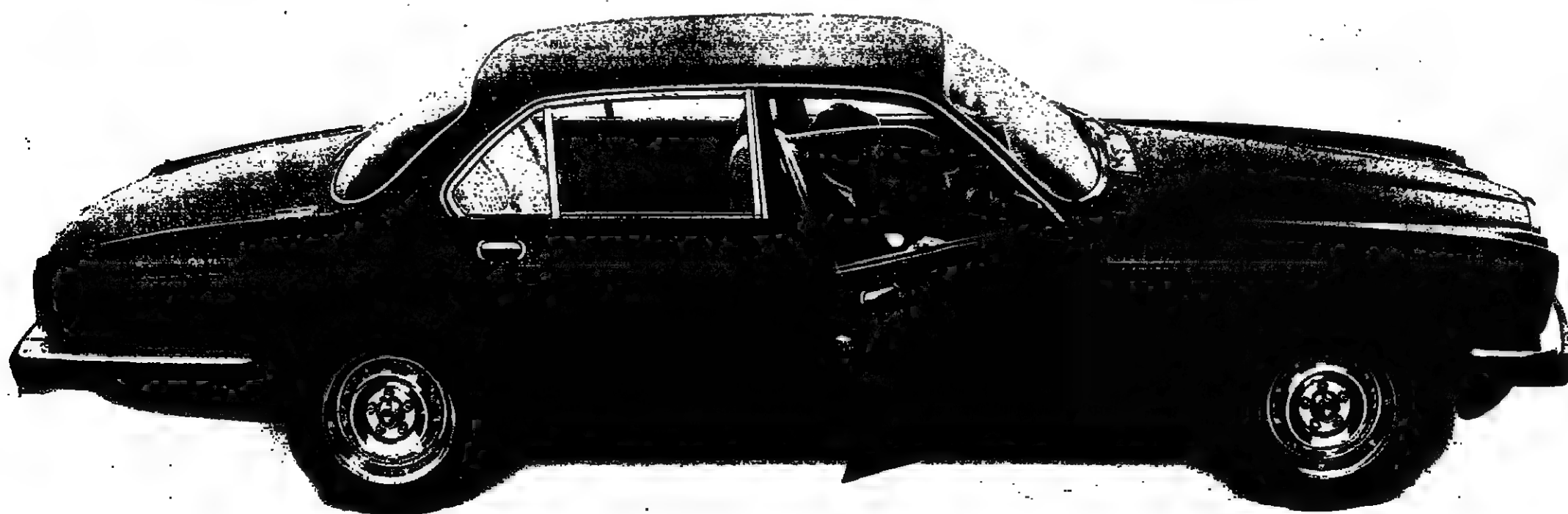
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Yet it is because of all this attention to driving needs rather than despite it, that this Jaguar is, above all, engineered to be the world's quietest car.* So reflect on this:

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JAGUAR XJ12

It's a good time to go for the best.

*Motor Magazine Jan. 26, 1989.

Social Focus

The volunteers who begin their charity at home

An organization which has played a major part in one of the most exciting and positive social and educational movements of the last two decades has just quietly celebrated its coming of age.

Since it was founded in 1962, Community Service Volunteers (CSV) has given over 30,000 young people the experience of between six and 12 months full-time community service. It has pioneered the idea of community service for horstal trainees and children in care and it has directly inspired the development of social service as a curricular or extra-curricular activity in nearly every school in the country.

CSV was the brainchild of Dr Alec Dickson, a latter day Baden-Powell with a highly practical vision of harnessing the enthusiasm, idealism and skills of the young to the manifold needs and problems of the world. Four years after setting up Voluntary Service Overseas, he realized that "there were wildernesses and deserts here in Britain" and that a year spent by a school leaver in full-time community service at home was just as valuable as one abroad.

CSV was the first organization of its kind anywhere in the world. President Lyndon Johnson copied it a year later when he set up Volunteers In Service to America. Since then delegations from all over the world have come to study CSV's activities.

Since it began, CSV has had a policy of never refusing anyone who comes forward as a prospective volunteer. It has found jobs for the blind and severely handicapped. Mrs

Elizabeth Hoodless, the executive director, says that handicapped volunteers are often most successful and happiest working in prisons and hospitals where they inspire a surprising degree of concern and affection.

In the early days around 90 per cent of those recruited by CSV were from public schools with a year to fill in before going to university. Now there is a much wider social mix of volunteers, with far more young school leavers and an increasing number of children in care and young unemployed involved in special programmes. Several large companies have seconded staff to do community service and in the past few years the civil service has started sending people on six-month CSV placements.

Alec Dickson would like to see far more secondments from industry and government. He feels that a period of work "in the front line" would greatly help decision makers. Those volunteers who worked alongside hospital porters, for example, found that their experience changed their attitude to public sector workers' strikes.

Although he balks at the idea of a period of compulsory community service for everyone, Alec Dickson believes that "responding to human need should be an integral part of every individual's upbringing". He would like to see the barriers that exist between the concepts of service and study broken down with far more attention being given to how the former can be harnessed to the latter. He is full of ideas



Dr Alec Dickson

for making school lessons and university courses socially useful. Recently CSV has been involved in a highly successful project in which science students from Imperial College, London, tutored pupils in three inner London comprehensive schools. It has just published a book, *Learning by Teaching*, which describes this and other similar tutoring schemes.

For the first 15 years of its life CSV's main problem was to persuade government departments and local authorities to allow volunteers into the institutions that they ran. There were more volunteers than there were places to send them. For the past three years, however, the situation has been reversed. There has been no shortage of placements but there has been a fall-off in the numbers coming forward to volunteer.

Elizabeth Hoodless feels that a hardening of attitudes by

both young people and their parents in the wake of the worsening economic climate and the danger of unemployment has made school leavers more anxious to get into a job and less ready to do a spell of community service. Universities have also been less keen to encourage prospective entrants to have a year in CSV.

CSV's recent involvement with the young unemployed has in part made up for this shortfall in volunteers. But the decline in the more traditional type of young volunteer is something that causes particular concern to Alec Dickson. As he wrote in the latest CSV annual report: "If community service in the United Kingdom comes to be seen as something temporarily devised for the least advantaged of our young people, whilst the intellectually gifted proceed to prestigious universities and thence to technical and executive positions of elite status and remuneration—without some common experience of tackling the needs of society, without an opportunity for the ablest and most talented to share what they have to give with the least favoured—that is a certain recipe for the continuation of a divided nation."

In its other main spheres of activity, CSV is finding no difficulty in attracting volunteers for community service. It currently provides local placements for 2,000 unemployed 16 to 19-year-olds every year and recently started a new Service Away From Home scheme to give 100 school-leavers from areas of particularly high unemployment the chance of six months' community service in

a less deprived part of the country.

Involvement of horstal boys and other delinquents in full-time community service placements is increasing. Elizabeth Hoodless sees it being a likely growth area in the 1980s. As she says, "Working in a geriatric ward provides a much shorter, sharper shock than anything. Send Detention Centre can give, and it is also a lot cheaper for the taxpayer."

In many ways the thinking in CSV is in line with that of the present government. Elizabeth Hoodless would like to see Britain emulate the state of Massachusetts which has closed all its publicly run residential institutions and contracted out the care of the elderly, the handicapped and children needing care to private and voluntary groups. CSV has shown the potential and the value of a thriving voluntary sector in the field of health and social services. It has also shown professionals in these areas that volunteers complement rather than threaten them.

When a party of Danes came to look at the work of CSV a few weeks ago, Alec Dickson took them to visit a hospital in Croydon where there is a particularly high number of volunteers working. The Danish delegation asked one of the doctors why the British government did not pay for proper professionals to do their jobs. "We may have the technical skills to heal the patients," he replied, "but who do you think gives them the will to live?"

Ian Bradley

Physiotherapy: underpaid and undervalued growth industry

In 1894 to counteract lurid stories that were appearing in the popular press of massage being offered in houses of ill repute, four young women with the support of their colleagues, set up the Society of Trained Masseuses to make massage a "safe, clean and honourable profession" for British women.

Within 25 years, in 1920, that society was granted a royal charter. Yesterday in the presence of the Queen, the Chartered Society of Physiotherapy, now with close on 20,000 members, celebrated its Diamond Jubilee.

A highly efficient profession, they are today recognized as an integral part of the health team, both in the National Health Service and in private practice.

Their work involves people of all ages, and ranges from the physiotherapist caught by the television camera rushing to an injured player on the sports field, or rehabilitating the smashed bodies of soldiers injured in Northern Ireland, to the often unsung professional who treats a spastic child, assists an elderly patient with terminal illness or who clears the fluid from the chests of heavily sedated patients after major operations.

Despite being some of the lesser known members of the health team, physiotherapists probably spend more time with their individual patients than anyone else.

Teaching stroke and road-crash victims to regain control of their limbs, helping a child born with bone deformities or assisting a woman to cope with life, teaching mothers to relax before childbirth, or talking out their fears and phobias as they learn exercises to bring abdominal muscles back to normal strength, can often mean a physiotherapist spending up to two hours a day, sometimes more, with a patient.

In the early days, physiotherapists were closely allied to nurses, but as their techniques have developed they now do their own assessments and treatment of patients referred by consultants and general practitioners.

A modern physiotherapist's skills include not only the traditional skills of heat and massage, but a detailed knowledge of anatomy and the ability to use modern electrotherapy including ultrasound, ice and manipulation.

In the past they were seen largely as the handmaidens of doctors, and when it came to research their role was often to do little more than assist. Today a number of physiotherapists are undertaking their own research programmes, working on their own ideas, in a way which will strengthen the scientific basis of their work.

This change is a major step forward and the appointment of a full-time physiotherapy officer at the Department of Health and Social Security two years ago has given physiotherapy a voice of its own in the overall policymaking of the health service.

The change is a far cry from the 1940s when the society's negotiators had to file into the room, where management sat, to present their pay claim standing up.

From the first the society took an interest in its members' pay and conditions. Years of negotiating culminated in the society being registered as an independent trade union in 1976 under the Industrial Relations Act, although the proposal to join the TUC was narrowly defeated in 1979.

Most candidates entering the profession today have university entrance qualifications.

Opportunities for state registered physiotherapists range from hospital and community work within the NHS to work with the armed forces, special schools, private practice, industry and sports clubs.

The development of educational facilities within the society has led from the present diploma course to a degree course. There are over 30 physiotherapy schools offering diploma courses and Northern Ireland has shown the way to degree status. The first physiotherapy students will graduate this year. Others will soon follow from London and, it is hoped, Sheffield.

The high number of accidents stress in all with its attendant stress, coronaries, and the increasingly ageing population put heavy demands upon profession. As in the health field, physiotherapists are likely to have to distinguish between demand.

Although a non-military profession, the reorganization of NHS reorganization widespread frustration, salaries have led to along with radiographers culminated in 1974, the appointment of the Health Committee to negotiate aries.

Dissatisfaction swelled this year over the Clegg on pay comparability, showed all too clearly the skills of the profession been undervalued and paid, although Clegg's to recognize the ran skills and responsible physiotherapists now have a bitterness and disappointment.

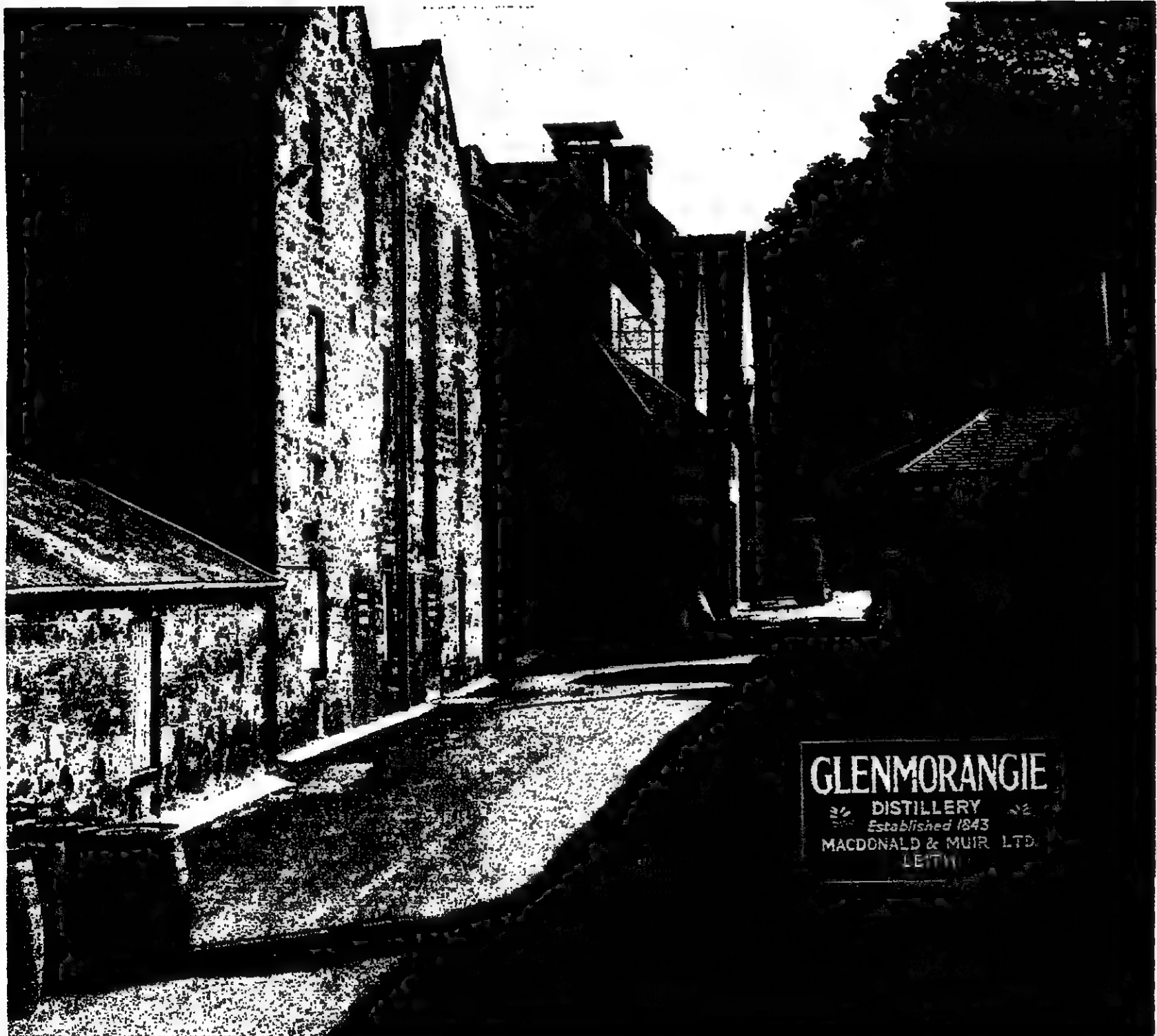
Physiotherapists have ever, so far resisted the tation to join other workers in overt action, limiting their to demonstrations.

The diamond jubilee occasion for celebration the profession is well as the need to look more ally at the contribut makes.

Physiotherapists role - ventive medicine, teach dustrial workers to av injuries, helping people ac old age in ways that wnt accidents such a and helping a society u take exercise to do so unnecessary injuries, m become crucial.

Enlightened doctors always relied on the pr and recognize their c tion to diagnosis and ment. Now with mpendence and recognize skilled group in the right, physiotherapists hoping to move the e tion more positive a future.

Audrey Ma
Editor of J



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Children's Books

Beginning in the parlour

Earlier this year I wrote about *Cushla and her Books* (Hodder £3.95), that remarkable testimony to the vital role of books in the life of a severely handicapped child. Now comes the heartening news that the author of that study, Dorothy Butler, is the recipient of the Eleanor Farjeon Award for 1980. (This is a prize given by the Children's Prize Circle—an organization by no means as genteel as its name suggests. Its members are drawn from people working in children's book publishing—a fairly beady-eyed bunch—and, unlike the tyros on the Arts Council, they state clearly the terms of their annual award, which is for distinguished work "with or for children through books", and they publish logical reasons as to how they arrive at their decisions.)

Dorothy Butler's winning of the Eleanor Farjeon Award is by no means solely for the writing of *Cushla*. In fact that work can be seen as anything but a culmination in a life that is touched at all points by books and by childhood—whether her own, or that of her eight children or her nine grandchildren.

Born in New Zealand, Dorothy Butler trained as a secondary school teacher there, but before long turned her attention to the needs of very young children. This in turn led her to a realization of how badly served many parents are both in getting to know about the potential of children's books and in actually laying hands on the books themselves. Thus, working at first from her own back-parlour, Dorothy Butler began her second profession, that of children's bookseller, and has now built up in Auckland what several reliable authorities claim to be the best children's bookshop in the world.

It is probably fair to say that all these activities—including too the academic research upon which her study of *Cushla* was based stem from an almost missionary zeal to widen public understanding of how fundamentally important books can be for children. Such a general application could indeed be made from the special evidence in *Cushla*, but Dorothy Butler has now followed this volume with two more that develop the wider argument.

The first is a little manual, written with the educationist Marie Clay, *Reading Begins at Home: preparing children for reading before they go to school* (Heinemann Educational £1.50). The second is a longer, more discursive book of her own: *Babies Need Books* (Hodder Head £4.95). Both, though, are characterized by a powerful



A drawing by Shirley Hughes from *Babies need Books*—harbours of experience beyond the everyday—the preservers of milk-churn Wild Things.

Dorothy Butler is perceptive and sympathetic in her early chap the child travelling from hood to self-discovery a discussion of related h full of practical wisd particularly liked her struck for those master black-and-white picture Marie Hall Es and Gaps. As a commentat ever she veers somewar the warm, excit style favoured by American ladies ("please!" "what a w present for a new fa and she is naturally i to place the child a rather than the book to t tre of her critical t This admirably speache case against the depre tations of supermarket and reading schemes, foreshadows a leaning i cosiness (Ruth Bor Little Gorilla is su enough in its coy but it is really "the picture book"?)

Throughout *Babies Books* however Dorothy urges upon the parer hers is a personal, i authoritarian, view an half the pleasure in b books to children is i what works for your pa family. It is a starti of tested ideas and c and one which has ra local and national im How many of the book which Mrs Butler enth in stock at your book you've got such a thing many infant school e are even aware of th nexion between childr and language develo And what would happen great fuss about scht spending if books and were such that the oia books was seen as one natural pleasures of life

Brian Ald

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

Partic. vol.
Vol. 10

THE TIMES

BUSINESS NEWS

Oil: learning to live with uncertainty, page 27

Markets

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Anti-inflationary policies could worsen recession, OECD told

From Peter Norman, Paris, June 3

Mr Richard Cooper, the American Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, said today there was a danger that the western industrialized world would slide into a major recession as a result of the anti-inflationary stance at present supported by most governments.

Mr Cooper said that there was an overwhelming agreement among the 24 member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) and that monetary and fiscal policy must remain under sufficient restraint to break the inflationary mentality of the West.

However there was a danger that the industrialized countries together could adopt too restrictive an approach to the problem. In pursuing independent anti-inflation policies, the OECD countries could assume that economic activity in the rest of the world was more buoyant than was actually the case.

In this instance the world would be faced with a more serious recession than the shallow economic downturn outlined yesterday by Mr Emile van Lennep, the Secretary General of the OECD.

Mr Cooper, who is attending the two day ministerial meeting of the OECD Council added that it would be premature to stimulate the United States economy at this stage.

Officially the United States authorities are still predicting a shallow "saucer shaped" recession with an economic decline between the final quarter of 1979 and the last three months of this year, giving way to modest recovery in the following 12 months.

At today's meeting, ministers expressed support for the "declaration of trade policy" which has been drawn up by the OECD as a way of reinforcing the determination of member states to avoid protectionist policies.

The declaration, which is due to be endorsed officially during the two-day meeting, places the "trade pledge" which was first approved by

OECD member states in 1974 and has since been renewed annually.

Mr Philip Klutznick, the American Secretary of Commerce, today described the new document as a "testament to the viability of the principles of an open and non-discriminatory trading system".

Although the declaration will not be a legally binding international agreement, it will express the determination of member states to carry out policies designed to maintain and improve the present multi-national trading system and strengthen trade relations between the industrialized world and developing countries.

Most speakers at the conference today stressed the importance of the western world helping the developing countries to overcome the problems created by the large increase in oil prices over the past 18 months.

It was perhaps inevitable that many statements should ex on the side of generally steering clear of practical suggestions for alleviating the difficulties faced by the Third World.

Mr Andrew Peacock, the Australian Minister for Foreign Affairs, was one of the few speakers to relate north-south relations to the changes on the international scene after the invasion of Afghanistan, the revolution in Iran and the occupation by Vietnam of Kam-puchea.

He suggested that individual western countries would not be able to find unilateral solutions to their relationships with the Third World in the future.

He predicted that the OECD would have a more important role to play in the future of North/South relations. It should not only facilitate development of coordinated policies to promote stable, non-inflationary economic growth in the West.

At the same time it should give priority to policies that minimized the consequences to the developing countries of the present difficulties in the world economy and so make a positive contribution to North/South relations.

Panic selling of sterling in wake of Thatcher statement

Continued from page 1

Banking figures to be published next Tuesday are expected to show a slowdown in bank lending, but it seems unlikely that the Government will decide to cut MRR on the basis of just one month's figures.

The money supply figures will not be known until later this month, although the market thinks they may be slightly worse than last month.

During the summer the pressure on the money supply from a growing PSBR is likely to build up. Ministers are reluctant to move too soon on interest rates in case they are later forced to put them up again.

Mrs Thatcher's comments to Parliament suggest that the EEC rebate will not be used to cut taxes or to spend more on other programmes this year. However, ministers have not yet decided on how to use the money in later years when it builds up quite sharply.

There is likely to be pressure from Treasury ministers to put the money towards cutting public borrowing in later years too.

Yesterday's dramatic reaction on foreign exchange markets to the chance of an early fall in interest rates shows how much sterling's recent strength is caused by high rates in London.

As interest rates in the United States have come down, more and more money has poured into London in search of high returns. Industry leaders have called on the Government to bring down interest rates.

The twin pressure of high interest rates and a strong pound are squeezing companies very hard, and a reduc-

tion in interest rates would almost certainly take some of the pressure off the pound as well.

After an hour of hectic selling of sterling yesterday, the markets quietened down. The pound had dropped from about \$2.35 to \$2.28, but then came back to close at \$2.3040.

Sterling also fell sharply during the day against a basket of currencies.

Its trade weighted index dropped by 13 per cent during the day to 72.9 per cent of its 1971 value. This is the lowest it has been for two weeks.

Many overseas investors have bought government gilts in the hope of a reduction in interest rates which would mean a capital gain on the gilts.

Ministers clearly hope that interest rates will fall sharply this year, and that the rebate from the EEC will help to hold down the PSBR and to achieve lower interest rates.

However, there is no reason why the budget deal should bring forward the timing of a cut in interest rates.

Receiver for NEB-backed company

By R. W. Shakespeare, Northern Industrial Correspondent

A receiver has been appointed to take over the affairs of a Merseyside company backed by the National Enterprise Board, only three months after its official opening by the Duke of Edinburgh.

The NEB has £318,000 invested in ASR Servotron of Wirral and the company, which was formed to produce electric motors has received substantial grant aid from the Department of Industry.

Twelve of the company's 54 employees have already been made redundant and within the past few days creditors have been informed that Mr Richard Ellison of Deloitte Haskins and Sells, chartered accountants, has been appointed receiver and manager of all the company's assets. The appointment was made at the request of the Servotron directors, and attempts

are being made to find a buyer.

When Prince Philip performed the official opening ceremony at the factory on March 7, the company had already applied for the NEB to put up another £100,000 overdraft guarantee.

Mr Arthur Ward, the NEB's director of regional affairs, said yesterday that the board was involved as a minority shareholder and not as managers. The board had recognized that it was a high risk area but had believed it was worth trying to secure a new company for Merseyside.

"We are quite satisfied that we have done all that we can to help ASR Servotron set off the ground and keep going," he said.

Mr Ward said that the NEB had been prepared to guarantee the overdraft and even to invest a further £50,000 in the company, but it had been forced to draw the line when

it became clear that possibly another £200,000 was needed.

"This is the first time that a company that the board has been involved in the north west has been put into receivership," he said. "We know from the outset that it was a very high risk business. But we are still hopeful that someone will move in and take it over."

Servotron is housed in a government owned advance factory which the company moved into about 18 months ago.

The chairman of ASR Servotron is Mr Eric Kohn who has offices in London and Geneva. Mr Kohn is the proprietor of an engineering concern in the north west of England and has other business interests in West Germany.

Mr Ellison, who will effectively run the company, was appointed at the request of the directors on May 23, Bill Johnstone writes.

The NEB was set up under

the Industry Act of 1975 to provide an investment role especially in connexion with advanced technology and in partnership with the private sector.

The board has been under extreme political pressure since the election of a Conservative Government, largely because of the Tories' dislike of public money involved in the private sector.

The total investment by the NEB into Servotron was £318,000 of which £18,000 was in exchange for 25 per cent of the company's ordinary shares and the remaining £300,000 for preference shares.

The Servotron investment was a start up venture, which is notoriously risky, particularly in manufacturing industry during a period of high bank interest rates.

Mr Ellison will attempt to sell the business as a going concern.

Bank chief proposes plan for poor nations

New Orleans, June 3—Mr A. W. Clausen, Bank of America's president, today proposed a new financing obligation for the less developed countries to help them overcome their balance of payments deficit.

"Perhaps we can design a diversified financing obligation with participations" sold publicly and secondary markets maintained," he told the international monetary conference here.

Noting that mortgage pass-through certificates in the United States are based on this principle, Mr Clausen said: "The concept of utilizing the assets of a United States bank to provide a source of spreading and liquidating the debt load of developing countries should be explored."

Bankers said Europeans, who had expressed a desire for a strong United States currency for years, were beginning to see the advantage of a weaker dollar. Oil bills were paid for in dollars and much of the world's debt was dollar denominated.

The recent decline of the dollar had not been accompanied by a rise in the value of the Deutsche Mark against other currencies. In the past, a rapid drop in the dollar usually caused the mark to appreciate against other European currencies, hurting the European countries which are Germany's main trading partners.

The bankers added that because Germany was running a current account deficit, the mark had not been independently strong against other European currencies.

Henry Wallace, a Federal Reserve Board governor, said that the United States was still committed to a strong dollar. However, he noted that the dollar's decline had not been as steep as the drop in United States interest rates and the



Mr A. W. Clausen: call for a new financing facility.

dollar's value was still higher against some currencies than it was at the end of last year.

He said that the Fed's main preoccupation continued to be with its money supply growth targets and not with the dollar.

Mr Wallace added that if the money supply continued to fall below target the Fed could probably be expected to raise interest rates.

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Reserves rise to new record of £12,061m

By Caroline Atkinson

Britain's reserves rose by \$276m (£155m) last month to a new record level of \$28,284m (£12,061m). The increase was less than expected in the City where it was thought that the Bank of England had been intervening to a greater extent to brake the rise of the pound last month.

The underlying increase in the reserves which gives the best guide to the extent of official intervention, was \$292m in May. This is broadly in line with the underlying increases in recent months and indicates that the Government held to its policy of non-intervention in the foreign exchange markets despite the heavy upward pressure on the pound.

During May sterling rose by 34 per cent against the dollar, ending at \$2.345. Against a basket of currencies it rose by 2 per cent over the month, although it was stronger than this in the last week of the month.

Public sector borrowings under the exchange cover

UK RESERVES

The following are the figures for the United Kingdom's official reserves issued by the Treasury

End of Period	£m	\$m	Change in month
March	17,454	8,436	837
April	21,467	10,378	+480
May	21,532	10,378	66
June	26,070	10,162	538
July	23,423	10,400	1,479
Aug	27,356	10,517	1,194
Sept	22,751	10,332	-564
Oct	23,498	10,512	-283
Nov	22,417	10,199	-1,113
Dec	22,719	10,211	302
Jan	23,706	10,456	807
Feb	22,835	10,522	729
March	26,883	12,408	3,028
April	28,008	12,520	1,043
May	28,284	12,061	+4,276m

Reserves revealed each year end-March.

scheme added \$116m (£49m) to the reserves, while repayments on overseas borrowings amounted to \$132m (£56m).

Borrowings included \$73m undertaken by the Electricity Council and \$40m by British Airways. The biggest repayments were \$75m by Glasgow Corporation, \$25m by the North of Scotland Hydro-electricity Board, and \$20m by the Electricity Council.

Big improvement in market trading

By Our Financial Staff

The stock market which had been enjoying a long awaited rally was shown today a state of confusion yesterday, after Thatcher's statement on Britain's EEC contribution.

Dealers were quick to take advantage of the statement which had pointed to the benefits the public sector borrowing requirement and had hinted at a cut soon in the minimum lending rate.

It had preceded one of the best day's trading in nearly two weeks with prices rising rapidly. But although jobs were plentiful with the brighter tone, they complained that buying was selective and the overall turnover remained thin.

In the event, all attention was suddenly focused on the government securities market

after Mrs Thatcher's reply during Prime Minister's question time. Buyers took the initiative and prices were marked higher with the denial of a cut in MRR from the Treasury, seeing only a brief pause before investors again resumed their inquiry.

In longer rises were extended by £1 to £1 while at the shorter end prices closed at the top with gains of £1.

The enthusiasm eventually spilled over into the rest of the market where the Financial Times Index had shown signs of flagging. By the close it had reached its high for the day 7.3 up at 420.0.

Read International shares jumped 13p to 177p despite full-year profits slightly below market expectations up £16.5m at £99.9m.

The improvement was entirely caused by an £18.4m fall to £10.5m in interest charges, reflecting a reduction in borrowings after heavy divestments of overseas operations in the past two years.

The group said that despite growing signs of world recession, demand for most products and services was strong for most of the year although pressure on margins was severe.

Harrisons & Crosfield, the plantation and trading company with extensive Far East interests, raised pre-tax profits for 1979 by 65m to £58.4m. Turnover jumped from £549m to £635m. The company has increased its dividend by 15.3 per cent to 40p gross. The current year is expected to be satisfactory.

Financial Editor, page 27

State group to set up training centre in North-east Shipbuilding university planned

British Shipbuilders is to convert part of Swan Hunter's Hebburn yard on the Tyne into what it describes as the shipbuilding university of the North-east.

The state group, which last year made a loss of almost £100m, said yesterday that the training centre represented "an impressive and practical demonstration of the corporation's faith in the future of the industry".

There will be places at the centre for 500 first-year apprentices, plus adult trainees, some of whom will receive instruction under the auspices of the Manpower Services Commission.

The first intake will be in August and companies within the corporation are being asked to state their requirements now. British Shipbuilders expect about 370 places to be filled. It says that there is no shortage of youngsters wishing to enter the industry, and that the centre allows for future expansion of training needs.

In recent months, the 75,000 workers in state yards have reluctantly accepted a harsh package on pay and jobs. Em-ployment has already fallen by more than 12,000 since 1977, and further cuts are envisaged, especially in the merchant yards, where orders are still being taken, at loss-making prices.



Mr John Parker: chairman of new training company.

However, the corporation is confident that the painful restructuring will enable its yards to share in the expected upturn in business. The merchant yards are close to meeting its target order book, several months ahead of schedule.

The creation of a new training centre for the North-east was included in restructuring plans announced last year. The Hebburn yard, where ships

have been built for more than a century under Swan Hunter and before that under Hawthorn Leslie, is being split. Part will be integrated into the new training centre, while the remainder will become part of the adjoining modern Hebburn Dock facility.

Two building berths—one of which housed Lord Mountbatten's destroyer, Kelly—will be available to apprentices for practical work.

Mr John Parker, a member of British Shipbuilders' board, has been appointed the first chairman of North-east Safety and Training, a company set up to run the new training centre.

Mr Colin Douglas, formerly personnel director of Swan Hunter, will become the chief executive.

Mr Douglas said: "The fact that the corporation is prepared to invest in such a centre shows its faith in the industry. Its activities will ensure that the relevant knowledge and skills and services to support this, will be developed to ensure a successful industry in the future." The cost of the scheme is not being disclosed.

Besides apprentice training, the centre will also operate training courses for management and supervisory staffs and shop stewards, and be open to foreign students. Eventually, unions will be represented on the board of the new company.

John Huxley

SIEBENS OIL & GAS (UK) LIMITED

At an Extraordinary General Meeting held on June 3rd, 1980, it was resolved:-

To change the name of the company to

SOVEREIGN OIL & GAS LIMITED

(the name to be adopted on receipt of confirmation from the Registrar of Companies)

To sub-divide each ordinary share of £1 each into 4 ordinary shares of 25p each

SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised
£10,000,000 in 40,000,000 ordinary shares of 25p each

"1979 was another busy year with further overall growth in the Group"

TOM PRENTICE - CHAIRMAN, HARRISONS & CROSFIELD, LIMITED

Summary of Results

for the year ended 31st December 1979
(Subject to Audit)

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE INTEREST AND TAXATION	63,861	54,330
GROUP PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	58,375	52,379
GROUP PROFIT AFTER TAXATION (before Exchange & Extraordinary Items)	31,846	28,491
EARNINGS FOR ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS (before Exchange & Extraordinary Items)	27,945	23,567
ATTRIBUTABLE TO ORDINARY SHAREHOLDERS (after Exchange & Extraordinary Items)	25,714	23,239
EARNINGS PER ORDINARY SHARE	58.2p	52.8p
DIVIDENDS PER ORDINARY SHARE	28.00p	24.03p

PLANTATIONS

Operating Profit £29.5m (1978 £27.7m).

Higher rubber and palm oil prices were partly offset by lower cocoa prices. Further sizeable increases in yields per acre and also in cash returns appear capable of achievement. All this provides attractive scope for improved future earnings, albeit at a pace consistent with good agricultural husbandry.

CHEMICALS AND INDUSTRIAL

Operating Profit £8.6m (1978 £8.6m).

The expansion in America, together with that well under way at British Chrome & Chemicals, provides exciting prospects for growth. Durham Chemical Group's planned production of anhydrous aluminium chloride at Birtley widens their product range. Canadian profits continue at record levels.

TIMBER AND BUILDING SUPPLIES

Operating Profit £11.1m (1978 £6.6m).

Our timber and building supplies operations everywhere improved upon the previous year. Increased merchandising of sheet materials and building supplies provides an important and valuable spread of activity in this division.

GENERAL TRADING

Operating Profit £6.1m (1978 £5.0m).

Our two major Companies in Malaysia surpassed by a wide margin the results achieved in 1978. Good profits were also earned by our businesses in Australia and New Zealand, while important contributions were also made by commodities, insurance and most general trading activities.

GEOGRAPHICAL DIVISION OF OPERATING PROFIT

	1979 %	1978 %
United Kingdom	23	23
Asia	68	70
North America	4	3
Other (mainly Australia, New Zealand and Papua New Guinea)	5	4

Dividend

The Board recommend a final dividend of 20.5p per share, making with the interim of 7.5p per share, a total dividend for 1979 of 28p per share (40p per share including the related tax credit of 3/7ths). The total dividend for 1978 was 24.03p per share (34.74p per share including the related tax credit).



Prospects

Chemicals Division opened the year at an acceptable profit level, although the weakness of United Kingdom demand and the continuing problem of low returns from exports are a concern for the remaining part of the year. Our Plantations, Timber and Building Supplies Division and our major General Trading operations have made a good start in 1980. Profits from these activities in the first quarter show a useful increase and overall we expect 1980 to be another satisfactory year.

HARRISONS & CROSFIELD VICKERS

1979 Report and Accounts

Points from the Statement by the Chairman, Sir Peter Matthews, A.O.

- UK Engineering Group, despite the engineering strike, achieved a 24 per cent increase in profits.
- Howson Algraphy Group performed well with profits again exceeding £10 million.
- Roneo Vickers and Vickers Australia experienced difficulties and reported losses but remedial action has been taken.
- Accounts distorted and profits diminished by failure of Government to pay compensation for businesses nationalised in 1977.
- Agreement in principle to sell International Machines Division of Roneo Vickers to CIT-Alcatel.
- Four Queen's Awards to Industry.

Aquisitions in 1979 included:

- Bristol Aerojet - a leader in the field of rocket manufacture
- Medelec - a world leader in electronic diagnostic equipment
- Inpac Automation - leading manufacturers of shrink wrapping machines
- Jered Industries Inc. - consolidates Vickers as world leader in ships' steering gear and stabilisers

Consolidated Results for the year ended 31st December 1979

	1979 £'000	1978 £'000
Sales	389,763	391,355
Consolidated trading profit	19,468	19,729
Investment income	187	369
	19,655	20,098
Interest payable less receivable (Note)	12,788	8,491
Consolidated profit before taxation	6,867	11,607
Share of profits of associated companies	427	94
Profit before taxation	7,294	11,701
Taxation	2,968	4,272
Profit after taxation	4,326	7,429
Loss/(Profit) attributable to minority shareholders	385	(1,116)
Stockholders' profit before extraordinary items	4,711	6,313
Extraordinary items (loss)	(1,217)	(18,254)
Stockholders' profit/(loss)	3,494	(11,941)
Dividends	4,688	4,678
Deficit	(1,194)	(16,619)
Earnings per £1 of Ordinary Stock before extraordinary items	9.9p	13.6p

Note: Interest receivable includes £917,000 (1978 £3,505,000) in respect of interest attributable to payments on account of compensation of which £552,000 (1978 £1,402,000) relates to prior years.

On Nationalisation compensation Sir Peter Matthews said:

"This has been the central theme of the Chairman's statement for five years... This saga, which must surely be unique, has been very damaging to the Stockholders of Vickers Limited. What is not always recognised, however, is the extent of the damage to our ongoing businesses, not only because of financial uncertainties, but through loss of opportunities for internal Group trading. Thus job opportunities have both been diminished and put at risk. "We can only urge the Government to use its powers to act quickly in bringing forward an acceptable offer for our erstwhile aircraft activities and in speeding the process of arbitration of our shipbuilders' interests".

Copies of the Report and Accounts 1979 have been posted to Stockholders of the Company.

The 113th Annual General Meeting of Vickers Limited will be held at 12 noon on the 26th June 1980 at Millbank Tower, London SW1.

VICKERS LIMITED, VICKERS HOUSE, MILLBANK, LONDON SW1P 4RA

Irish Republic launches program to attract foreign computer software companies

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

Having attracted a substantial number of foreign-owned electronics and computer hardware companies to set up in Ireland, the Irish Industrial Development Authority is following this with a thrust to attract computer software companies to the Republic.

Yesterday the IDA announced that Turnkey Systems Inc (TSI), a subsidiary of National CSS of Connecticut, a Dun & Bradstreet company, had agreed to set up a software development branch in Dublin. The project will employ about 70 people, mainly graduates, who will be trained at IDA expense to bring new skills to the Irish computer software industry.

Earlier this week Apple Computer of California, one of the leading personal computer companies, announced it was to open a manufacturing plant in Cork later this year. Initially this will employ about 65 people, growing to about 1,400 by 1985.

Mr Jerry Kelly, manager of the service industries division of the Irish IDA, said yesterday that TSI planned to do all its future research and development for its software products for Europe at its Dublin base.

Speaking at a press conference in London, Mr Kelly said that software companies

already established in Ireland included Altergo, Bole & Babbage, Messure, Holland Automation, Comtech, Telecomputing and Zeus Hermes. The total number of such companies in Ireland was over 20.

Two key attractions for such companies, he suggested, were that the IDA paid the full cost of training staff and that companies paid no tax on profits on exports. Ireland expected to produce about 15,000 graduates in electronics, computer science and associated subjects over the next five years.

Mr Kelly said, the computer services industry was an important target sector in the development authority's efforts to create professional employment for Irish graduates and school leavers.

Ireland is exceptional in offering to the service sector the sort of financial incentives that are an accepted fact of life in attracting manufacturing companies. As well as computer software houses this category has included engineering and architectural consultants, quantity surveyors and process engineers.

TSI sells and licenses specially written computer programmes. It is particularly well known for a telecommunications-based system known as Taskmaster. Future development of this particular system will be among the projects to be handled by the new Dublin operation.

National CSS, TSI's parent, provides software and on-line computer services, image storage and retrieval technology and business computer systems.



Mr Jerry Kelly: computer targets of IDA efforts.

Copier will transmit text and pictures 100 times faster

By Kenneth Owen
Technology Editor

The prospect of transmitting and reproducing text and pictures more than 100 times as fast as with conventional facsimile equipment has been demonstrated in the United States.

It is linked with the plans of International Business Machines, the world's leading computer company, to move into the expanding new market of satellite business communications.

In a joint demonstration at Reston, Virginia, Satellite Business Systems and AM International (formerly Addressograph-Multigraph) showed the prototype of what is claimed to be "the world's first intelligent, communicating copier".

It is a high-speed document transmission system. Satellite Business Systems is a satellite communications company which is owned jointly by IBM, Aetna Casualty and Surety, and Comsat General Corporation.

The new system was built by the Multiphysics division of AM International under contract with SRS. It uses a computer-controlled, high resolution laser system which takes only two seconds to scan a page of text or graphics.

Using laser imaging, it reproduces multiple copies on plain paper at 70 pages a minute, either locally or at remote sites.

The data can be relayed via satellite for reproduction at remote sites. Pages are collated electronically and multi-page documents are printed in page sequence eliminating the need for mechanical sorters.

The prototype system will be used for demonstrations to potential customers, and is intended to be the starting-point for the development of a commercial system.

Mr Roy Ash, chairman of AM International, said that the new electronic system would provide a new dimension in the way office correspondence was reproduced and distributed. "Soon the bulk of an organization's memoranda, letters and reports can be processed at speeds now reserved only for the highest priority documents," he said.

Canada trade less

Canada's trade balance showed a deficit of £7m in April after a surplus revised downward to \$649m in March.

Opec chief supports S move to freeze oil price

Caracas, June 3.

Señor Humberto Calderon Fournier, President of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC), said he supports Shaikh Ahmed al Yamani, oil minister of Saudi Arabia, in his reported proposal of a gentlemen's agreement to restrict competition among Opec members.

At a news briefing Shaikh Calderon Fournier said Shaikh Yamani's proposal, based on Saudi Arabia reducing oil output by one million barrels daily and raising its oil export prices by \$4 per barrel in exchange for a freeze in Opec prices for the rest of this year, was worth considering.

"At first sight, it seems Saudi Arabia is willing to raise its price again to bring it in line with the rest of Opec members, which can be regarded as a positive development," Señor Calderon Fournier said.

If Opec prices were all brought in line the Opec conference decision on price mechanisms could be enforced. He concluded by saying that oil inventories in industrialized nations remain high and were even tending to increase owing to political factors and concern over the security of oil supplies.

Iran has slashed its oil production to less than one million barrels a day since the suspension of its crude oil shipments to Japan last month, the Yomiuri Shimbun reported.

The newspaper said Iran was now producing crude at a rate of 800,000-900,000 barrels a day, of which about 300,000 barrels is exported.

It said Iran's

three times as much as Japan's oil imports of its oil to boost which would cost the cost to \$35 per barrel, had contracted, 530,000 barrels a day to Japan, or 11 Japan's total oil

Iran resumed production at the 2.3 a day level in May, a four month suspension by the Iran in late 1978. In M production fell to 1.8 million barrels because of a strike and a work-to-Yomiuri said.

Mr Tsuyoshi member of the Research Institute Middle East, said oil output cut resulted from shut shipments to Japan States and other.

He also attributed to the failure of nations to take up exports created embargoes against west block nations.

Mr Okamoto's duction at slight the Yomiuri's domestic demand 700,000 barrels exports around a day.

"Iran will face trouble of the situation," he said. later Iran will be exporting again - AP-Dow Jones.

M E P C

Group Revenue Account for the six months ended 31st March 1980 (unaudited)

Year to 30.9.1979	Year to 30.9.1979	Six month to 31.3.1980
51,227	£'000	£'000
3,335		27,607
		3,639
54,562		31,246
20,431		11,423
34,131		19,823
23,992		11,648
10,139		8,175
3,923		2,220
14,062		10,395
5,546		4,134
8,516		6,261
222		55
8,294		6,206
68		34
8,226		6,172
6,80p		3,73p
6,00p		3,68p
5,00p		1,75p

Notes to the Group Revenue Account

1. U.K. Taxation has been provided at 33% for the six months. The taxation charge includes £347,000 in respect of overseas taxation.

2. Earnings per ordinary share have been calculated on the earnings attributable to ordinary shareholders of £6,172,000 and the 165,640,500 shares in issue at 31 March 1980.

3. Earnings per ordinary share fully diluted (based on the 2% convertible loan stock of 1979/80) are calculated on adjusted £6,230,000 and 169,383,500 shares.

4. The cost of the interim ordinary dividend per share payable on 24 July 1980 is 2.2p.

INTERIM STATEMENT

Profit before taxation has increased to £10,395,000 in the half-year to 31 March, 1980, compared with £5,269,000 in the corresponding period in the previous financial year. This increase in pre-tax income was derived from three principal sources. These were, improved income from reversions of leases and lettings of newly developed properties, income arising from the proceeds of the Rights Issue made in June 1979, and the reduction in interest payable on the £100 million Convertible Loan Stock, the major part of which was converted in February 1980 into 27.6m ordinary shares. Overseas income was adversely affected due to the comparative weakness of sterling.

Taxation at approximately 40% of pre-tax profits and the adjustment for minority interests reduced the earnings available to ordinary shareholders to £6,172,000. This is equivalent to earnings, fully diluted to 3.7p per share (1979-2.5p). The present indication is that the earnings for the second half of this year are of the same order.

Your Board proposes to pay an interim dividend of 1.75p net per share on 24 July, 1980

(1979-1.5p) to shareholders on the close of business on 26 June, 1980. Since I last reported to you I have not made any significant extra capital investment programme, but I am being made with the major development.

In the United Kingdom the West One, Oxford Street, development is to be completed early. Australia we have completed the last Exchange Centre, Sydney. In the USA the final phase of the Parkside - 200,000 sq ft offices has been let as soon as possible and is expected to be fully let before the end of the current financial year. In the St. Stephen's Green office commenced in February and 27,000 sq ft of the total of 130,000 sq ft has been let.



GM lion is ready to roar again

Bringing back
the glory of
the forties to
Hollywood
dream factory



six years since MGM's Grand Hotel opened in Las Vegas (it also has a hotel in Reno, Nevada) the casino-hotel operations have dominated MGM's profits.

In Hollywood the word was that movies—once the studio's daily bread—were taking very much a back seat in overall operations.

Indeed at one time production slowed to almost a trickle. In fact after the studio auctioned off many of its movie treasures—Judy Garland's red slippers from the *Wizard of Oz*, for example—and sold off some of its famous backlot or condominiums, there was talk it might go out of the film business altogether.

Even Mr Rosenfelt admits the 70s were not champagne years for the studio. "We had films that lost money—but they were not big losses," he declared. "Pictures like *Thelma & Louise*, *The Godfather*, *Star Wars* and *Chinatown* (by British director Alen Parry) have done very well at the box office."

"My recollection," he says, "is that over the past few

years the film company has contributed 48 per cent of the operating revenues, while the hotels and casinos provided 52 per cent. Why then the separation?

Over the past few years the film company never received full credit for its contributions to the company. He explained, "We were overshadowed by the hotels and casinos."

"The separation marks the termination of one significant chapter in the history of MGM and signals the commencement of a new and even more promising future in which the film entertainment business and the hotel-casino business will hereafter pursue their separate and independent destinies." Already, he said, the film factory was off and running.

Planned for the next 12 months is a big budget film based on John Steinbeck's book *Cannery Row*, with Nick Nolte, Dennis Quaid and now *Fame* (by British director Alen Parry) will become a feature picture to be directed by Herbert Ross, who made *Turning Point*. Another project is *Rich and Famous* to be produced by Jacqueline Bisset, who will also

star in it. Pictures presently being shot include the *Formula* with Marlon Brando and George C. Scott and *Clash of Titans* with Lawrence Olivier and Claire Bloom.

MGM also plans to expand television activities, including video cassette and video disc markets. And tomorrow Mr David Begelman, formerly with Columbia Studios, who according to a recent proxy statement to shareholders will become president and chief operating officer with the new MGM Film Company and will be one of the highest paid moguls in Hollywood receiving \$1.9m over a four-year period, will announce a big budget musical starring one of the world's most popular tenors, Luciano Pavarotti. It will be Mr Pavarotti's film debut, a picture likely to recall the *Marlon Brando* era.

In Las Vegas Mr Kerkorian is expected to spend most of his time on the hotel-casino expansion plans, leaving the film company to Mr Rosenfelt and Mr Begelman.

MGM's last few years have been lean ones, admits Mr

Rosenfelt. "When word was out that we were making fewer and fewer pictures top talent agents were not coming to us first with their projects and as a result we suffered. Now we're getting right back into the first division again."

This week Mr Arthur E. Rockwell, a Security Pacific National Bank vice-president and economist, surveyed the MGM activity and said he believed that under the Begelman aegis the film company "is a very promising venture" and may ultimately outstrip its casino affiliate.

However, the transformation is not going to be without some hiccups. Late on Monday Mr Kerkorian cancelled a proposed tender offer for more of MGM Film Company stock several hours after announcing the terms of the offer. He had announced before the market opened that he would pay \$5 each for up to 1,450,000 shares of the film company. It was widely supposed that his offer would provide a floor for the price on the opening day of trading which also would be ceiling. But market events quickly made the tender offer moot.

The film company's shares never traded below \$7.875 each on Monday. It hit a peak of \$9.50 before closing at \$8.25 on a volume of 209,100 shares. MGM Grand Hotels closed at \$13.50 dollars on a volume of 91,800 shares. Both stocks are trading on a "when-issued" basis. The old MGM, representing the gaming and film assets, closed at \$21.25 on a volume of 135,700 shares.

At least two major entertainment industry securities analysts on Wall Street expressed amazement at the film company's stock activity.

Ivor Davis

Business appointments

Mr David Maitland to be chairman of Save & Prosper

Mr David Maitland, deputy chairman and managing director of Save & Prosper Group will succeed Sir Andrew Carnwath as chairman on June 25, 1980. Mr Maitland will continue as managing director jointly with Mr Christopher Meyer, deputy managing director. When Mr Meyer ceases to be chairman of the Unit Trust Association in 1981 he will take on the full managing director role. Sir Andrew is to retire from the board having reached the age of 70. Sir Clement Penruddock and Sir Dennis Pitcher will also retire from the board for the same reason.

Mr W. R. Andrews has been named by the Oxford University Press as finance director.

Mr David T. Andrews has joined the board of M.A.N. V.W. Truck & Bus.

Mr Rudi Ruisman has been appointed by Pedigree Perfoods as commercial director and Mr Tony Ballant becomes marketing director.

Mr Gordon Gilby, who became managing director of Seward Baker & Co in 1977, has also been appointed chairman. Mr Leo F. Walters becomes a non-executive director from July 1, 1980.

Mr Lynn Anthony Wilson, joint managing director of Wilson Connolly Holdings, becomes deputy chairman.

Mr Anthony Ruskinson Sykes becomes group managing director of Yorkshire Fine Woollen Spinners. Mr Sykes will continue as managing director of the group's John Woodhead subsidiary.

Terence David Griffiths has been appointed sales director of John Woodhead.

Mr Michael Vigners has retired from the board of Wheeler's Restaurants. Mr N. J. Newland, the secretary of the company, joins the board.

Mr M. J. Silcock has been made a partner in West, Wake, Price & Co.

Mr J. K. Ruggard, director of sales and marketing of HP Bulmer, becomes an executive director.

Mr Derek Roney, president of the Society of Pension Consultants for the past two years, has been elected president for a second term.

Mr Colin Milne of Warshaw Safety & Security has been elected chairman of the Institute of Architectural Technicians in succession to Mr Ron Sterling. Mr John Leggett of UGB-McGee becomes vice-chairman, and Mr Geoff Trezona of B. Lillie & Sons becomes honorary treasurer.

Mr Derek Stables becomes director.



Mr David Russell (left) has been appointed director and chief executive of the Joint Credit Card Co, the central service company of the Access Credit Card scheme. Mr Russell, previously deputy chief executive, is from National Westminster Bank and succeeds Mr George Gillespie who returns to Midland Bank as a general manager. Mr Peter Constable (right) from Lloyds Bank has been appointed director and deputy chief executive.

Mr David Burdett has gone on to the boards of Gulfair and Lewis C. Edwards and Sons (Manchester). He will be the director responsible for all food manufacturing activities.

Mr Gordon E. Hall has been appointed to the newly created position of adviser to the board of Orion Bank.

Mr Asad Naeq has been re-elected chairman of the board and president of Middle East Airlines for the next three years.

Mr R. A. Fowles has joined London & Scottish Marine Oil Company as manager, exploration.

Mr I. E. Stevens becomes manager, production and operations. Mr Fowles resigned from ENOC in April this year where he held the post of director of exploration.

Mr D. Meuterhagen, having reached retirement age, has resigned from the board of Pearson Longman.

Mr R. J. East has joined the board of Western Brothers as a non-executive director with effect from May 30, 1980.

Mr John Edgar succeeds as managing director of Torval Engineering Mr Brian Pamment.

Mr C. J. Alexander has been named by Walter Alexander as deputy chairman and Mr J. F. W. Hamilton, finance director, becomes managing director. Mr R. E. H. Braithwaite, who is managing director of Walter

Century at the earliest, and would depend upon the results of the present research programme, now looking at the question of long-term disposal.

"Until then the waste, in glass form, will be placed in cooled stores under appropriate supervision," Mr Lamont said. "It is estimated that all the high level waste generated by the United Kingdom nuclear programme up to the year 2000 could be stored in this way in an area of less than two football pitches."

Classified waste was safer and easier to handle and store. Actual disposal would not begin until the beginning of the next

of only eight big cars in the next decade

dealers attending the Motorade exhibition of minor manufacturers services at the National Exhibition Centre, Birmingham, he argues that production runs of three to four million cars a year will be necessary to support such huge development programmes.

He forecasts that, during the next 10 years, six of Europe's smaller car makers—British Leyland, Volvo, Saab, Alfa Romeo, Seat (Spain) and BMW—will merge with or be cooperating with one of the eight worldwide groups. There will also be a single French company, a Japanese manufacturing presence in Europe, and the survival of only one or two specialist car producers such as Renault, Peugeot and Chrysler's United Kingdom

decline since 1975 left doubt as to whether the new coupé with PSA Peugeot Citroën could resurrect the renamed Talbot. A vast amount of rationalization has to take place. Prof Bhaskar says, but the diversity of interests within PSA could mean that conflicts in model policy would never be resolved. In the short run some pruning of unprofitable plants such as Talbot's British car factories might take place.

BL's drastic fall in United Kingdom market share has been further hit by the strong pound, high interest rates, and rapid inflation which meant that within a year costs had increased by more than 40 per cent compared with those of its main competitors.

Call for retirement age of women to be raised

By Patricia Tisdall
Management Correspondent

The retiring age for women should be raised to 63 and that for men lowered so that there is common level for both sexes, according to the Institute of Personnel Management.

In a report on pension parity the Institute rejects the TUC's policy of reducing the pensionable age for men to 60 as too costly and opts instead for raising the female retirement age.

It says that a woman's right to retire earlier than a man is day's society and that such a move might not be as unpopular as is commonly supposed. Pension parity is regarded as an essential first step towards providing a degree of flexibility on either side of a fixed normal age which is regarded as the ultimate aim by

personnel managers.

The Government is urged to "procrastinate about the establishment of a common retirement age. Once it is committed to the concept the Government should commission a survey to establish what would be the most acceptable formula to the working population."

Recent attitude surveys suggest that many people would resent a lower compulsory retirement age.

In the United States, the move is towards raising the retirement age rather than lowering it. Amendments to the Age Discrimination in Employment Act which came into effect in January last year raise the age at which most American employees can be compulsorily retired from 65 to 70 years.

Minister unworried by nuclear waste

By John Huxley

Waste from nuclear power stations does not represent a unique problem and can be safely managed, Mr Norman Lamont, Under Secretary of State for Energy, affirmed yesterday.

Speaking in Manchester, he said that the problem of disposing of nuclear waste had aroused much fear. "Yet we produce many sorts of unpleasant waste in modern society, often gassing and longer-lasting, than nuclear waste." Coal and chemical in-

dustrial waste contained toxins which would be around forever. Mr Lamont explained that the technology for conditioning nuclear fuel waste so that it could be safely disposed of is already well advanced. A method of converting the liquid waste into a glass solid had been developed on a pilot scale in Britain, and in France had reached semi-industrial operation.

French Kier record cleared—£8 million

Group taxable profit a record at £8,266,000 (1978-£7,526,000).

Earnings per share up 24% at 10.2p (1978-8.2p).

Substantial extraordinary profit from sale of completed development.

Total dividend recommended for year (including special non-recurring dividend of 0.28p net) at 2.5p net (14.3% gross) (1978-1.925p net (11.5% gross)).

Shareholders' funds at record level of £28.0m (1978-£23.2m).

Four main operating sub-groups all traded profitably.

- * Order books maintained in mainstream business.
- * Further improvement in results of Products and Services and Property Development and Investment anticipated.
- * Reasonable outcome to Group's operations anticipated for 1980.

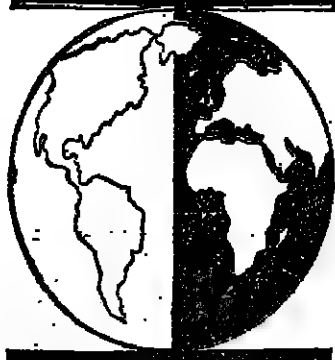
Highlights from the circulated statement of the Chairman, Mr J. C. S. Mott, F.I.C.E., F.I.Struct.E., for the year 1979.

YEAR'S RESULTS	1979	1978	
Group taxable profit	£8.2m	£7.5m	+10%
Earnings per share	10.2p	8.2p	+24%
Dividend per share	2.5p	1.925p	+30%
Profit retained	£4.9m	£2.7m	+81%
Shareholders' funds	£28.0m	£23.2m	+21%
Net cash position	£11.2m	£8.7m	+29%



FK
works worldwide

French Kier Holdings Limited



US Steel to lay off 3,000 more workers

US Steel's Fairfield works in Alabama, the largest and most diversified steel plant in the southern United States, is closing most of its operations by June 28 and laying off a further 3,000 employees.

The layoffs bring the total number of unemployed steelworkers from the plant to 7,000. About 4,000 workers were given notice earlier this year when the plant and wire mills were closed and production was reduced at the only operating blast furnace at the plant.

Mr Ted Stinson, general superintendent for US Steel, said all finishing facilities and the structural mills would continue to operate leaving some 2,000 workers on the job indefinitely. The layoffs are due to a severe decline in orders.

Australian oil search

Oil exploration has started in the Gulf of Carpentaria, off Queensland. Members of the exploration group, for which Weeks Petroleum is operator, are Ultramarine Australia, Hunt Oil, Alliance Minerals Australia NL, and Richard S. Gaddy.

More Japan reserves

Japan's foreign reserves of gold, convertible foreign currencies and special drawing rights have reached \$20,000m (\$2,435.5m) for the first time in three months.

Swedish production up

Sweden's industrial production index stood at 141 in March, a six per cent gain from 133 a year earlier.

Renault parts deal

Four Renault vice-presidents from France and the purchasing director of Renault USA are to meet car parts manufacturers in Toronto to discuss buying parts from Canada.

Mitsubishi order

Mitsubishi Motors will export 1,510 vans to China, the largest order they have received from there.

EEC budgetary and lamb issues put aside as fisheries ministers meet

Clearing the decks for talks on fishing

British ministers are satisfied that bargaining about EEC fishing policy can now proceed untrammelled by parallel debates about lamb sales and the British contribution to the European budget.

Ministers believe that their successful paring of attempts by West Germany to entangle fisheries in the budgetary and agricultural talks illustrates their determination not to sacrifice the interests of fishermen in favour of those of farmers.

British fishermen, who are less numerous and less well-organized than British farmers, are always fearful that their claims on cod or haddock will readily be abandoned by the Government in EEC talks if concessions can be won on beef or butter.

Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, believes he has shown the fishermen that they are wrong. The arguments about the budget and lamb were concluded last week while the question of fish was left wide open.

The separation of fish from other EEC issues does not seem so clear cut on the continent. First, the Treaty of Rome says that fish is an agricultural product. Moreover, it is not often realized in Britain that the Community pricing rules which apply to pears and cauliflowers also apply to plaice and mackerel. When the green pound is devalued, there is an increase in the sterling support prices of fish as well as of farm produce.

The British defence of the butter and lamb interests of New Zealand is seen in this country as rallying to the aid of a

staunch ally. It is regarded on the continent as a crude way of avoiding the rules of the EEC by hanging on to cheap food supplies from outside instead of accepting more expensive internal ones.

The British defence of its fishing interests is seen at home as a gallant action against rapacious foreigners who are using EEC rules as a means of entering extensive fishing grounds which would otherwise be closed to them. It is seen on the continent as a campaign by Britain to compensate its fishermen for the loss of traditional fishing grounds near Iceland and in the Barents Sea, once national 200 mile maritime zones had been declared in the mid 1970s.

Britain is considered to be breaking the spirit of the EEC in fisheries as much as in agriculture. That is why Mr Walker and Mr Alick Buchanan-Smith, Minister of State at his ministry, will face hostile colleagues when they attend the Community council of fisheries ministers this week after next.

Their bargaining position is further weakened by the continuing contraction of the British trawling industry. Government figures show that the number of trawlers longer than 140ft based at Hull fell from a peak of 69 in 1973 to 34 at the end of last year.

Imports of fish through Hull rose from 6,000 tonnes to 36,000 tonnes a year in the same period. When British ministers negotiate on fish in Brussels, they represent an industry which is shrinking and disintegrating. Inshoremen resent attempts by deep-sea trawlers to compensate for the

loss of Icelandic cod by catching more English mackerel.

While trawlers call for import controls on frozen cod, British processors insist that imports must be allowed to enter the country without restriction, as long as the homebased catching industry is unable to satisfy the consumer demand for white fish.

One result of the decline of the home trawler industry is that frozen fish pie made and packed in Denmark can be bought in British supermarkets while Norwegian fish fingers are on sale in our freezer centres. Appeals by fishermen for public support founder on the fact that to the British shopper, a British cod rectangle is indistinguishable from a Norwegian one.

Fishermen cannot establish in the minds of shoppers the difference in quality between sea-reared and imported lamb. All of that is noted abroad. It will not be long before other EEC states feel able to ask British ministers why they defend their fishing industries so strongly because they have so little to defend.

A further complication in EEC bargaining about fish is the immaturity of Greek, Spanish and Portuguese membership of the Community. The three applicant states have together as many fishermen and fishing boats as the present Community of Nine. Their arrival will affect Community fishing policy as much as their olives, tomatoes, fruit and livestock will affect the Common Agricultural Policy.

Hugh Clayton

Leading bankers are worried by the high risks of international loans

From Frank Vogel

New Orleans, June 3

Commercial banks are facing mounting risks in their international lending operations. Bankers believe their problems will have to be alleviated by charging more to oil importing countries for new loans, by refraining from supplying cash to the weaker developing nations and by striving to find ways to provide greater security for the banking system.

These views have been forcefully articulated by chairmen of some of the world's largest banks at the International Monetary Conference here. But American and Swiss central bank governors suggested that this new sense of alarm might be unwarranted.

Mr David Rockefeller, chairman of the Chase Manhattan Bank, said that the volume of international bank loans rose from \$320,000m (about £138,800m) at the end of 1973 to \$1,070,000m by the end of last year. "It is not all clear that the great bulk of bank foreign loans in recent years have supported activities that create an ample capacity to repay debt", he said.

Dr Wilfried Guth, head of the Deutsche Bank, said that, when looking to future developments, it might be worthwhile considering the idea of "a jointly organized private international safety net, to which individual banks could resort in case of an emergency in terms of liquidity".

Dr Guth stressed that this was merely an idea put forward to stimulate some fresh thinking and debate, and that he had not worked out a detailed plan. Nor for that matter did he envisage any new institutional arrangement for the banks, but rather some kind of informal system under which the top 20 banks could assist each other in emergencies.

Mr Robert Leigh Pemberton, chairman of National Westminster Bank, said that so far the loan loss record for most banks had been better in foreign than in domestic business. One reason was that they are genuinely more cautious. Many bankers argued at the conference caution was going to increase, raising fundamental questions about global financial stability.

The banks may become more

selective, and about the loan window of more and more countries. These countries will then have to turn to the International Monetary Fund for help. Mr Rockefeller pointed out that the IMF had some \$25,000m to lend, but demand for these funds was growing quickly, and problems could arise in 1981 or 1982. It was urgent that steps be taken now to boost the fund's resources.

Mr Guido Hanselmann, executive vice-president of the Union Bank of Switzerland, gave a warning that the profit margin on international loans has shrunk to dangerously low levels and there was an "urgent need for an improvement in the income picture" of the lenders.

Dr Guth said the oil import nations would have to pay more for their cash. But bankers noted that, as long as they received vast sums from Opec, they had to lend this money. Competition would probably continue to be so fierce that lending margins would stay small.

Calls by many of the bankers for better international debt management through closer cooperation between the banks

and the IMF met with a cool response from central bankers. "We are not in the business of bailing out the banking system," one government official said. The central bankers pointed out that it seemed from all the alarmist warnings that the commercial bankers wanted to have it all ways: to continue lending and making good profits, and to have their risks minimized through official help.

One European central bank president said bluntly that the commercial banks were in a position to alter the situation themselves by simply forcing more direct lending by Opec and more direct IMF intervention.

The banks could insist on only two Opec deposits for longer periods and at lower interest rates. This would change things swiftly, but the bankers are just not willing to take this step. They don't want to miss any deals, even if the risks are rising.

"It is also true that they know that we central bankers will never allow a big bank to fail, so the risk for the bankers may not be as great as they say the year."

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Insurance service by building societies

From the Secretary-General of the Building Societies Association

Sir, Mr Dillamore suggests (May 28) that the commission obtained by building societies from insurance companies on private house buildings insurance is instrumental in keeping premium rates higher than they need be. He reflects that such commission is "at least double that which is allowed to insurance brokers". What he forgets, however, is the amount of work done by the societies in connexion with house insurance and the service given to the insurance companies. Such work is not normally undertaken by a broker.

The societies currently arrange cover on behalf of 700,000 to 800,000 home-buyers every year at virtually no business-getting cost to the insurance companies except commission and the total number of borrowers embraced by these arrangements now exceeds five million. The building society insures the cover and arranges for completion of the proposal form. In many cases a summary of the borrower's cover is issued by the building society in lieu of an individual policy. A number of societies go further and incorporate the administrative work with the mortgage accounting procedure so that the insurance company is rarely involved in any manner whatsoever and is not even aware of the identity of the property which is being insured. Where these arrangements are in force, the society calculates the premium and collects it together with the mortgage repayments and the insurance com-

pany only enters into the picture when either an unusual type of property is involved or a claim arises.

It can thus be seen that there is a very substantial saving to the insurance company at the expense of the building society. The insurance company has, for instance, no annual renewal notice or premium collection expenses. The techniques adopted by most societies probably save the insurance companies 90 per cent of the effort and administration which would be involved in writing insurance on individual mortgages.

Insurance matters lead to a great number of inquiries which need to be dealt with by telephone or in writing or by personal interview. While this is common to all insurance agency operations, building societies are in a special relationship with borrowers both in personal terms and in relation to the risk being covered so the inquiries are dealt with in depth which can be a time-consuming business. The societies are obliged to provide within their own administration sufficient expertise to handle what is in effect nine-tenths of the total administration involved in effecting the insurance. All this has to be paid for one way or another and the method of payment is currently through the commission which is received by the society.

Yours faithfully,
NORMAN GRIGGS,
The Building Societies Association,
34 Park Street,
Mayfair,
London W1V 3PF.
May 28.

Indexed pensions: we had them

From Lord Borden of Chichester

Sir, Few people seem to realize that indexed pensions, and their problems have been with us before. We learned about them when Mr Edward Heath suggested them less than 10 years ago, but they had been introduced in this country by King Edward I more than 700 years ago. The status in law was defined by the great lawyers who advised the King in the year 1285. They called them Corrodies in those days.

A man could buy one for himself, or it might be given to him by the King in return for services rendered. The terms of each corrody were negotiated between the corrodiar and some organization such as a town or an ecclesiastical house, which was responsible for paying him.

For the rest of his life a corrodiar was entitled (let us say) to lodging, perhaps in a house of his own, to good food — perhaps from the Abbot's table — to clothing, perhaps to a palfray, and stabling and keep for the palfray. He might be entitled to a man servant. On his death his wife might be entitled to part or all the benefits he had received.

What better form of indexation could there be than that? The pensioner's standard of living was assured, and there wasn't any income tax to worry about.

Unfortunately there weren't any reliable actuarial life tables in those days, and clergyman who needed funds to build a church often sold corrodiaries too cheaply. About 600 years ago an Abbot in Leicester

Fabric be the

From Mr P. Sir, It has British Ley a new car, miles to a an average and that the able in 198

One can the eight delivery is necessary prerequisite.

Might it revert to production Even if th fabrication mass prod offset again charges. production.

Also fab flexibility, design ch: tio, while tion, the incorporate may beco the eight the deliver.

If more more than can be offered, satisfaction PAUL ADK 67 Eaton S London, SV



REED INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Preliminary Results for Year Ended 31st March 1980

Trading Results

Despite growing signs of world recession demand for the Group's products and services was strong for most of the year but pressure on margins was severe.

Results in Europe and North America were particularly encouraging and more than compensated for the loss of trading profit following divestments overseas in the last two years.

Exceptional costs and provisions for rationalisation charged against trading profit for the year totalled £12 million (1979: £13 million). No extraordinary items were reported (1979: £10 million loss).

Geographical Areas

	1980		1979	
	Total Sales	Trading Profit	Total Sales	Trading Profit
United Kingdom	1,287	69.2	1,135	73.6
Europe	157	9.7	181	3.8
North America	250	30.1	300	14.3
Rest of World	26	(2.3)	191	15.1
	1,720	106.7	1,807	106.8

After three years of restructuring and divestment of activities not in the mainstream of the business, the Group is now based on three main product areas — paper and packaging; publishing and printing; building and home improvements.

Following the sale in November 1979 of the pulp and paper operation at Dryden, Ontario for £36 million, the principal business of Reed Paper in Canada is now the successful newsprint mill in Quebec.

All manufacturing subsidiaries in Australia and South Africa have been sold and the Company's only continuing direct involvement in these countries is in publishing.

Capital expenditure increased from £48 million to £55 million. The Kiver publishing operation was acquired in the USA and agreement has been reached to purchase the outstanding shares in London and Provincial Posters in the UK.

Publishing, packaging, building products and paint all performed well. UK paper-making margins were seriously restricted by the continued escalation of energy costs and sterling. Wall-coverings continued to suffer from excess world capacity and the UK business is undergoing a major restructuring programme.

Product Areas

	1980		1979	
	Total Sales	Trading Profit	Total Sales	Trading Profit
Paper and Packaging	744	61.9	896	56.2
Publishing and Printing:				
Publishing	339	27.9	341	30.8
Newspapers	186	6.3	165	10.0
Building and Home Improvements:				
Decorative Products	260	0.7	267	3.7
Building Products	121	9.9	138	6.1
	1,720	106.7	1,807	106.8

Finance

Net debt fell from £228 million to £115 million reducing the debt/equity ratio from 80% to 34%. Cash from the divestment programme has been used both to reduce long-term debt and to maintain a strong cash holding for maximum flexibility. The related fall in interest charges from £29 million to £11 million contributed significantly to the improvement in pre-tax profit for the year.

Exchange losses for the year were £2 million compared with £10 million last year.

Taxation

The effective rate of UK taxation on pre-tax profit was 28% compared with 41% last year. The main reasons for the reduction were the impact of a higher level of capital expenditure and of higher stock relief on values increased by inflation. Overseas the return to substantial levels of profit and the use of accumulated tax losses in North America, reduced the rate to 18% from 49%. As a consequence the effective rate of tax has fallen from 44% to 24% of consolidated pre-tax profit.

Earnings and Dividends

Results in brief are:

	1980		1979	
	CCA	Historic	CCA	Historic
Sales (external only)	1,516	1,516	1,611	1,611
Trading Profit	50	107	53	107
Profit before Tax	55	100	45	83
Profit attributable to Shareholders	30	75	6	43
Total Funds Employed	845	729	914	766
Earnings per Share	27p	67p	5p	38p
Dividends per Share	13p	13p	8p	8p

Having taken account of the progress made with the restructuring of the Group and the improvement achieved in earnings in both historic and current cost terms, the Board has decided to recommend a final dividend of 9p per share. Together with the interim of 4p already paid the proposed final dividend will make a total of 13p per ordinary share for the year compared with the 8p paid last year.

Subject to approval at the Annual General Meeting, which will be held on 30 July 1980, the final dividend will be paid on 12 August 1980 to Shareholders on the register on 1 July 1980.

Consolidation of Overseas Results

The 1980 results are for 52 weeks to 31 March 1980 both for the UK and overseas. The comparative figures for 1979 include overseas results for the year to 31 December 1978. Overseas results for January to March 1979 were: Sales £94 million and Profit attributable to Shareholders £4 million.

PRELIMINARY CONSOLIDATED PROFIT STATEMENT for the year ended 31 March 1980

	1980
SALES	1515.7
United Kingdom and Exports	1151.2
Overseas	365.5
TRADING PROFIT	106.7
SHARE OF PROFITS OF ASSOCIATED COMPANIES	3.7
OPERATING PROFIT	110.4
United Kingdom	71.4
Overseas	39.0
INTEREST	(10.5)
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION	99.9
TAXATION	(23.8)
United Kingdom	(18.4)
Overseas	(5.4)
PROFIT AFTER TAXATION	76.1
OUTSIDE SHAREHOLDERS' INTERESTS	(1.4)
PROFIT ATTRIBUTABLE TO SHAREHOLDERS BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	74.7
EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	—
PROFIT AFTER TAX AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	74.7
DIVIDENDS paid and proposed	—
Preferences	0.2
Ordinary 1980 13p per share (1979 8p per share)	14.5
PROFIT RETAINED	60.0
EARNINGS PER SHARE BEFORE EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS	66.7

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET (unaudited) 1980

	£m
FUNDS INVESTED	
Shareholders' Funds	485
Outside Shareholders' Interest	18
Loan Capital	216
	729
FUNDS EMPLOYED	
Properties and Plant	229
Investments	27
Goodwill	160
Working Capital	212
Net Cash Deposits	101
	729

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR
service
ing societies

هكذا من الأصل

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Financial markets in a quandary

Markets are finding it increasingly difficult to chart the way ahead. After last week's unexpected long up and down, the gilt-edged market has been flat.

Prime Minister's remarks yesterday that the reduction in Britain's contribution would be used to 3R and so provide the scope for interest rates gave the market a point at both the long and short end.

ugh the Prime Minister's comments of ministerial pronouncements criteria needed for a cut in as, all of which are now more or of being met all this still seems thinking.

R is already overshooting the mark and with only modest gilt on there are forecasts that the supply figures will be looking y whatever the improved trends ing. The EEC cuts will also take to work through and money still on the tight side.

airly steady decline for the last o its lowest level this year, naged a 7.3 point rally with the eing at 420. But the pick-up was nical, encouraged by the im- in gilts, and the market is talces about claiming to see the ecession. Meanwhile, yesterday's porate news contained none of stories that have undermined recent weeks.

national

covery

market was more than prepared o forgive Reed International ling to meet outside estimates profits up £16.5m to £99.9m.

s jumped 13p to 177p, helped birds dividend increase which return to the 1977 level, further w-found balance-sheet strength at the five-week IPC dispute se to settlement.

el a yield of 10.5 per cent with twice covered under CCA and rising to just over 4 fully-taxed particularly demanding. recovery from the dark days now reached its peak. With down to £115m or 34 per cent ers funds and cash in hand of Reed has more flexibility than out the forthcoming recession. not stop profits running back-ear and real progress could be by in 1981.

a particularly strong perform- the Quebec newspaper mill, ntally, Reed now seems con- North American trading pro- in doubled to £30.1m last year. s advantage from the Canadian news is unlikely to last foreve- is building up. where trading profits last time to £69m prospects are hardly kaging, building products and l holding up well, but United per-making is suffering badly, group still has problems in

wspaper front profits last time £10m to £6.3m reflecting the technology problems particu- Daily Mirror, while in publish- profits slipped from £36.8m to venue outlook must be getting the day.

10

profits from De La Rue make ng. Pre-tax profits, at £36.5m, 4 per cent up on the depressed preceding year, notwithstanding a strong pound which cost it if a decision to buy-back a icks as part of a reorganization erica (another £2m).

Work pushed forward from the year before may have had something to do with the improvement, but not much: basically it was a matter of higher sales (up 32.3 per cent), a reduction in the money handling systems' losses (unquantified), and a strong cash flow (net interest receipts rose from £1.92m to £3.6m).

De La Rue is now piling up cash—offshore—but will not use it until it can get a rate of return to justify the loss of interest. This apart, however, the shares are an attractive inflation hedge. Even on a fully-taxed basis, CCA profits cover last year's dividend (excluding the special interim, which strictly speaking belongs to the preceding year) almost 1.7 times.

Moreover, some 75 per cent of sales are made abroad. And finally, rising prices cannot be bad for a company that makes its money printing bank notes. Even at 645p, up 20p yesterday for a yield of 4.4 per cent, the shares are a buy.

Thomas W Ward yesterday produced results which buck the trend of manufacturing industry. Pre-tax profits are up by 17.5 per cent at £7.26m, slightly below the rate of inflation but nevertheless a good deal better than could have been expected given the steel strike and the problems of the engineering industry. But Ward is nowadays mainly a cement and scrap metals group with interests in engineering and motor dealing.

Not surprisingly, profits from the scrap division plummeted from £21m to £342,000. Although there should be an element of recovery in the second half reduced demand from British Steel and the need to export into a strong pound make the outlook uncertain.

Motor distribution also did surprisingly well in the first half with profits up some 40 per cent at £1.4m but it could now be facing a downturn in consumer demand. The group is looking for a recovery in the engineering division and further progress for cement, which now accounts for around 60 per cent of profits, which could take pre-tax profits up to £16.18m.

The shares at 90p are on a 40 per cent discount on assets and yield a prospective 11 per cent, assuming a 15 per cent increase in the final.

Harrisons & Crosfield

Waiting on acquisitions

At £58.4m, Harrisons & Crosfield's pretax profits for 1979 are £6m up and much in line with market forecasts. But the sharp rise in turnover from £546m to £639m reflects the variability of its business.

While plantations, chemicals and timber all recorded good rises, the real increase, as in 1978, was the £50m extra from general trading, taking that division's contribution over £300m, almost half the total.

Still, operating profits of £60.7m, up £1m from general trading point to the low margins. And plantations remain the heart of the group, with operating profits up about £2m to £29.5m on the back of strong rubber and palm oil prices, although very weak cocoa offset some gains. After a poor showing in 1978, timber came through well, as higher prices and the inclusion of a wider range of building materials pushed operating profits up from £6.58m to £11.1m. The steady performance from plantations and trading was counterbalanced, however, by higher interest charges, exchange losses, and some irrecoverable ACT. Interest payments of £5.45m against £1.95m were largely the result of acquisitions, pushing up borrowings steeply from £13.8m to £36.6m. Even so these acquisitions brought with them tax losses, and when set against United Kingdom tax, Harrisons was left almost without a tax charge and therefore technically liable to £4.44m of ACT. Under previous conventions, however, most of this would have been recoverable.

With timber, rubber and palm oil prices looking firm, and a full year's income from acquisitions, especially the United States chemical interests, Harrisons & Crosfield has scope for earnings growth. The final dividend of 29.3p gross gives 40p gross for the year, up 15.3 per cent. But on a yield of 5.6 per cent and a p/e of 12.2 at 712p the shares look fully valued.

Business Diary: Change of flight plan? • Olympic flames

3, the Secretary Trade, about to be 3ter to overturn the Civil Aviation airline routes? addition demands no". Though the has sometimes re-hearing, it has the CAA's decision should fly where, s a growing feel-ange is in the air s year the CAA British Airways London-Hongkong awarding British is right to com-ute. This caused the colony where ic, part of the had been granted sion to fly the identically expected p from London. CAA rebuffed airline put in the to Nott.

a feeling in cer- that for the first sment may stop the CAA's de-cretary, David aused a stir by colony specifically ter. Chinese work- the Hongkong they mistakenly a large BCal sign e in the Central which the BCal d off by taking h was on another ame building, but ged to get the ue-end-gold let- right place. e was that the British Colonian

● The Imperial Group has just joined that unfortunate band of businesses plugging this event (and I am not refer- ring here to the fixtures of Yorkshire Cricket Club).

Finlay's saviour of many a aviation platform chocolate ad-vice, has turned out a series of Olympic matchboxes. 18 in all, especially commissioned by the Imps subsidiary through its Cornish Match Company.

Ken Paterson, Finlay's man-aging director, said yesterday: "We commissioned the cover- last August when the Olympics were deemed to be a perfectly respectable series of matchbox covers for us to run."

What matchbox collectors ("philhellinists" to the cognoscenti) will make of them is anyone's guess, but I reckon that anyone who used to work in the matchbox industry has an instant gripe. Though the company producing them is called the Cornish Match Com-pany, it makes perfectly clear on the box that the lucifers came from a factory in Fin-land.

Chinese work- the Hongkong they mistakenly a large BCal sign e in the Central which the BCal d off by taking h was on another ame building, but ged to get the ue-end-gold let- right place. e was that the British Colonian



"In the Stock Exchange raffle to find the date of the next pay freeze I've been lucky enough to draw March 3, 1981, and I'm prepared to tell you a third of my expected winnings for £50. What do you say?"

● Those with reservations about the public school system will see them reinforced by the latest insurance scheme put out under the seal of approval of the Independent Schools Joint Council.

"Insanity to mutilation and death covered by new students' personal accident scheme for £1.50 a term", trumpets the press release announcing the plan dreamed up by Holm-woods & Back & Manson (Schools), offshoot of merchant bankers Brown Shipley & Co.

It gets worse. "For £1.50 a term parents can now insure their 'stud' sons and daughters for £10,000 in the event of an accident leading to incurable insanity!" the firm boasts.

And I thought the film *If* was supposed to be fantasy.

● Norman St John Stevas, the Minister for the Arts, will doubtless be delighted to learn that British Petroleum is using some of its vast windfall profits to support those whose normal use for oils is to slap them on canvas.

From June 9 to June 20 its international headquarters in Moor Lane in the City will display paintings from the Royal Academy's Business Art Galleries in what is being described as an 'important collaboration between industry and the art world'.

Artists such as Henry Moore, David Hockney and Elisabeth Frink will be on show along with a selection of works from younger and lesser known painters. All the works are for sale—not, one hopes, at prices that only BP can afford.

● Wherever the rights and wrongs of trade in English and French Golden Delicious apples ("respectively" some might add), business is bobbing along nicely for Brittany Ferries. Add it is due largely to the efforts of British exporters.

The company, set up six years ago by Alexis Gourvenec and his fellow French farmers to ensure that housewives were not deprived of artichokes and other Breton produce, announced yesterday that it is introducing a new freighter, the Faraday, on its Portsmouth-St Malo run.

It will cope with an expected increase in freight vehicles from 24,000 in 1979 to more than 29,000 this year.

Only a few days ago, Brittany announced the introduction of a new freighter, the Breizh-Teel, for the link between Plymouth and Santander.

The company says that more than 60 per cent of the increase in traffic has come from the British side. In part, freight operators are seeking a quick route to the south of France or Spain, which allows the driver to get closer to his destination without using up valuable man-hours.

Mercedes-Benz must be pretty confident about their cars. Their latest advertising campaign uses the potentially ambiguous slogan "Once you've driven one, you're unlikely to drive another." Come to think of it, I can name a few other car companies that could use the same slogan, though not in quite the same sense.

David Hewson

Andrew Goodrick-Clarke describes the problems that have hampered the group

Which way now for Vickers?

Vickers spent twenty years after the last war extricating itself from a dependence on armaments and its associated heavy engineering interests. And it nearly went bankrupt in the process.

Today, as its annual report makes clear, it faces a different kind of crisis, this time not of its own making. Vickers has still to be properly compensated for the nationalization of its shipbuilding and aircraft assets three years ago. Until it is, the company will remain hobbled.

When Sir Peter Matthews, the present chairman, took over as chief executive of Vickers in 1970 as part of a new management team brought in under pressure from the institutions, the group was in deep trouble. It was clear that while the "military" management which had ruled since the war (Vickers was renowned for employing ex-forces people in senior positions) had struggled hard to shift the emphasis of the business and had, indeed, identified a number of light engineering areas through which this might be achieved, it had failed.

The task had been enormous. During the war, for example, Vickers employed 170,000 at its peak (today only 24,000); the company had been lured into a heavy, an expensive and ultimately ill-fated venture in tractor manufacturing just after the war; and the business had been distorted by the nationalization of English Steel, its re-purchase by Vickers and Cammell Laird and then its re-nationalization in the second

By 1970 then the game was up for the traditional Vickers'

management and the company's institutional shareholders, led by Lord Keith of Hill Samuel, were only concerned that they might have left their pressure to bring about changes too late.

They need not have worried. Under a new chairman, Lord Robens (whose capture after his period at the National Coal Board was considered rightly to be a coup) and with Sir Peter, from Stewarts and Lloyds, as chief executive, Vickers was stabilized and profits taken to a peak of nearly £40m by the mid-1970s.

Their basic strategy remained the same as that laid down by the previous management—the development of and addition to Vickers' light engineering businesses, such as office equipment, lithographic printing machinery and medical engineering, with an aim of achieving a return on capital of around 15 per cent on these newer activities.

Vital asset

The March management ploughed ahead, though it was distracted during the early days by the asset strippers. Slater, Walker was a rumoured bidder, while the industrial establishment's least favourite entrepreneur, Sir David Rowlands, still in his mid-twenties then and secretive and ambitious to boot, tried what looked very much like a "warehousing" operation on Vickers.

In overcoming this and retaining Vickers' decent profits, however, the Matthews management still had the one great Vickers asset—it remained a major producer of armaments and a profitable one, too, through its investment in British Aircraft Cor-

poration (finally 50 per cent) and its advanced and efficient warship building facilities at Barrow-in-Furness.

These two substantial investments underpinned Vickers at a time of stress and later provided the room for manoeuvre which enabled the group to have a more flexible approach towards its developing light engineering businesses.

And in some areas success was considerable. Ronco Vickers was created into a substantial manufacturer of office machinery and systems; diverse range of general engineering companies provided steadily growing profits; Howson-Al- graphy became a leader, and an extremely profitable one, in lithographic printing equipment and the push into medical engineering began to look promising.

Moreover, Vickers was still a name to conjure with. Founded in Sheffield in 1827 and a great armaments producer during both world wars (if Germany had Krupp, Britain had Vickers), the company retained through the seventies the cache and the position of a gun maker.

It was important since in the public's eyes—and more significantly in the eyes of investors—Vickers held on to a status that was not really merited. Its performance, even in the mid-1970s, had never been more than that expected from a group of this size and all too often it had been down-right indifferent or dreadful, just as had been the case in the inter-war years when Vickers had also been subjected to a shareholders' revolt.

Today the power of Vickers is more apparent than real and the irony is that the serious decline during the past three

years has been caused by the final loss of its position as an important armaments manufacturer. The last nationalization round three years ago put Vickers shipyard at Barrow and its associated engineering interests in that town and its stake in BAC into state ownership.

That would have been bad enough, but it has still not settled compensation terms with the Government.

Huge impact

The impact has been enormous. Not only has Vickers lost good earnings (the shipyard was, and is, extremely profitable, while BAC has been capitalizing on a number of long-term projects during the past few years and reaping the profits), but perhaps more serious is that Vickers has been financially immobilized by the lack of compensation. Only £32m of what could turn out to be as much as £100m has so far been received on account.

It borrowed quite heavily on a "bridging" basis at about the time of vesting day and is now saddled with heavy debt, but it is still waiting for the bulk of the compensation money which will restore the balance to health. On ship- building there seems to be a fair chance of settlement with- out going to arbitration; on BAC, where Vickers was the joint owner with General Electric Company, this is less the case. The company is expecting to receive the Government's final offer any day.

So, unable to go to the financial markets for funds because of the uncertainty of compensation terms, with profits continuing to collapse in

front of a major engineering recession (profits were a third down last year in only £7.3m), Vickers is on the rack, dis- oriented and unsure of itself.

The pressures are beginning to show. Last month its new- chief executive, Dr Bill Willmott, resigned for personal reasons after only four months in the job; Vickers has decided to opt out of business machines, which represents about half its office equipment interests, and is negotiating to sell them to the French CITIcat group on the basis that at this stage Vickers cannot start to build up the necessary expertise in electronic systems.

For the moment, then, this is one giant of British engineer- ing that appears to have lost its raison d'être. There is talk of it being a classical case for demerger, something which the Government is about to make easier.

Vickers may have other ideas, however—once the com- pensation cash comes. Sir Peter- ricks ambitiously about strategic takeovers and also about the possibility of strategic mergers, which it should be able to negotiate from a position of relative financial strength.

Clearly, something has to happen. Vickers returns only 3 per cent on capital. Interest rates are perilously high for companies with heavy borrow- ings. Exports are increasingly uncompetitive or unprofitable against a high sterling rate. The engineering industry is unquestionably in recession, or worse. For the present Vickers seems calm, optimistic about immediate trading prospects, but no one denies that a compensation settlement is now becoming urgent.

Oil: learning to live with uncertainty

Nicholas Hirst

on projected growth rates there would be a shortage of between 1.6 million and 3.0 million barrels a day by 1985 and between 5 million and 8 million barrels a day by 1990. If potential de- mand is greater than supply, prices will rise sharply again or growth will be cur- bed, or both.

The impact of oil price rises on western economies is marked. In 1980 import bills for oil are expected to take up an average 3.8 per cent of gross domestic product of IEA member countries compared with 2.8 per cent in 1978 and a mere 1.2 per cent in 1973.

In the decade before the first oil crisis of 1973/74 western countries had, on average, annual economic growth rate of 5 per cent, inflation of 4.3 per cent and unemployment of 3 per cent. Between 1973 and 1979 economic growth was 3.4 per cent, inflation 8.1 per cent and unemployment 5 per cent. If not the sole factor, oil price rises must take a share of the blame.

The response has been a reduction in the rate of growth of energy consumption. Be-

tween 1973 and 1978 energy growth was only 0.8 per cent a year. Per unit of gross domestic product, energy use fell by almost 7 per cent and oil by almost 9 per cent.

But there were differences in the pattern of energy saving, country by country and in 1978 dependence on imported oil throughout the West as a proportion of total energy require- ments had been reduced only fractionally from 35 to 34 per cent.

The culprit has been the United States. Overall energy conservation in the United States has been greater than oil saving as a result of a switch from natural gas to oil. Depend- ence on imported oil in the United States rose from 14.9 per cent in 1973 to 22.7 per cent of energy requirements in 1977, before declining to 20.6 per cent in 1979.

The reasons have been described many times. A mis- understanding by the American people that its own oil reserves were declining. A reliance on vastly increased production in Saudi Arabia, which will not now materialize. Controls on oil and gas prices. The list is almost endless.

As imports rose to 8.6 million barrels a day in 1977 as world prices were falling in real

terms and the will to conserve throughout the West was weakening. But the shock of the events of the summer of last year appear to have been taken to heart. The long queues for petrol, saving in California, and spreading throughout the United States, forced consump- tion down and seem to have kept it there.

America, the greediest energy in the world, has reversed the trend of using more and more oil. To May 9 this year, oil imports were 7.311 million barrels a day compared with 8.316 million barrels a day during the same period last year. Total supply fell from 18,939,000 barrels a day to 18,182,000. The winter has been mild but even recent monthly comparisons show that the downward trend continues.

The West is learning to live with less imported oil, but it has taken two price jolts to do it. The hesitation in the will of oil countries to conserve as supplies and prices eased in 1976/77 remains an unhappy omen for the future.

Opec meets next week with a West that may at last be coming to terms with living with no increase in supplies. Its reaction is unpredictable. But any relaxation of the West's determination to reduce its dependence, will inevitably lead to further rises.

Bass Limited Interim Statement

For the 28 weeks ended 12th April, 1980

	28 weeks to 12.4.80	28 weeks to 14.4.79 (adjusted)	Year to 30.9.79
Sales to customers	662.8	588.6	1,134.3
Trading profit after charging or crediting items in Note 4	58.7	50.0	121.5
Cost of borrowing	8.6	5.7	9.9
Profit before taxation	50.1	44.3	111.6
United Kingdom and overseas taxation (Note 5)	15.0	8.9	22.3
Profit after taxation	35.1	35.4	89.3
Attributable to outside shareholders	0.4	0.2	0.7
Preference dividends	0.2	0.2	0.3
Earnings available for ordinary shareholders	34.5	35.0	88.3
Ordinary dividends paid and proposed	6.4	5.8	21.7
Retained earnings	28.1	29.2	66.6
Ordinary dividends paid and proposed - p/share	2.3p	2.1p	7.8p
Earnings per ordinary share (Note 7)	12.3p	12.6p	31.8p

NOTES:

- Beer and soft drinks sales have shown a satisfactory growth in the first half of the financial year but those for hotels, wines and spirits were below expectations.
- The provision for the Employee Share Ownership Scheme is 3% of profits before the provision and taxation, plus 5% of the increase over such profits in the corresponding period last year.
- The comparative figures have been adjusted to take account of:-
(a) A charge in respect of the Employee Share Ownership Scheme of 3% of profit before the provision and taxation, which was provided for the first time in the last published accounts.
(b) The actual effective rate of taxation for the year to 30.9.79.
- The following amounts have been charged/(credited) to arrive at the trading profit.

	12.4.80	14.4.79	30.9.79
Employee share scheme	£m	£m	£m
Depreciation	1.9	1.4	3.4
Fire of plant and machinery	19.6	16.0	30.3
Surplus on disposal of property and investments	(5.2)	(3.7)	7.1
Taxation has been provided at 30% (1979 adjusted to 20%) of profits before taxation.			

- An interim dividend of 2.3p per share (2.1p on the ordinary shares) will be paid on 16th July 1980.
- Earnings per ordinary share are calculated by dividing the earnings available for ordinary shareholders (£34.5m (£35.0m) by 279.5m (£271.8m) ordinary shares of 25p in value at the close of the period.
- During the 28-week period ended 12th April, 1980 capital expenditure was incurred on:-

	12.4.80	14.4.79	30.9.79
Fixed assets	£m	£m	£m
Loans to customers (net)	54.8	38.3	102.8
	6.6	4.8	8.2

The above interim figures have not been audited.



Broadly based advance for De La Rue

Satisfactory rate of growth and improved profitability.

Outlook:

'Although it must be expected that margins in the UK will come under pressure, the Group will benefit from the spread of its operations and associated companies overseas and is well placed to preserve both its financial strength and its position in its various markets.'

Sir Arthur Norman, KBE., DFC., Chairman.

SECURITY

Thomas De La Rue

Production of banknotes and travellers cheques recovered to more normal levels. Whilst it would be idle to pretend that uncontrollable and frequently unforeseeable events in a number of countries do not represent a continuing hazard, the order book at the start of the new financial year is in good condition.

Although UK Security/Systems Print business was dull, the equivalent operations in Brazil and Colombia did extremely well and the General Services side had a very successful year.

De La Rue Systems

A year of hard struggle and of further substantial investment in product developments. Turnover increased by 38% and there are very real prospects of a positive result in the current year.

During a year in which industrial unrest, rising unemployment and inflation were rarely out of the headlines, the people of De La Rue worked hard and effectively overall.

But the relentless increase in costs in this country must, if it continues, seriously affect the competitiveness of the Company in its international markets. It is a trend which, in the interests both of the people who work in the business and of those who invest in it, cannot be allowed to continue.

Results for the year to 31st March 1980.			
	1980	1979	
Sales:			
UK	£900	£500	
Export	39,850	30,454	
Overseas	90,161	67,370	
	28,507	21,992	
	158,518	119,816	
Trading profit before interest (Note 1)	26,829	19,671	
Interest receivable less payable	3,550	1,922	
Trading profit	30,379	21,593	
Share of profits of associated companies	6,160	5,010	
Profit before taxation	36,539	26,603	
Taxation	12,963	6,545	
Profit after taxation	23,576	20,058	
Minority interests	625	300	
Profit attributable to The De La Rue Company Limited, before extraordinary items	22,951	19,558	
Extraordinary items	(1,576)	(400)	
	21,375	19,158	
Dividends			
Retained earnings	9,149	4,343	
	12,226	14,815	
Earnings per Ordinary share (before extraordinary items)	60.3p	51.3p	
Trading profit as a percentage of sales	19.2%	18.0%	
Proposed final dividend 13.2p net per share (1979 = 11.6p) including special interim.			
Note 1. Trading Profit: This has been reduced by the sum of £2 million representing the unrealised profits on goods sold to an overseas distributor during the year and included in stocks repurchased by the Company as a result of the termination of the distribution agreement on 11th April 1980.			

Copies of the Preliminary Results and Chairman's Statement are available from the Secretary: De La Rue House, Sudington Gardens, London W1A 1JL.

FINANCIAL NEWS

Stock markets

Gilts lead scramble for bargains

Market sentiment took a turn for the better yesterday, as technical rally which had threatened for so long so suddenly materialized. By dealers were still not satisfied with the general level of trade, which was patchy with buyers proving highly selective. However, it was still an improvement over the last account, which saw the market tumble continuously for close on two weeks.

The real feature of the day came in gilt after hours, with buyers clamouring to pick up bargains on the back of Mrs Thatcher's statement during Prime Minister's question time. The market was quick to swallow the rewards of a cut in the contribution to the EEC next year.

These, the Prime Minister outlined, might include a cut in MLR, and although this was later denied by the Treasury, buyers were not going to be put off. Prices at the long end showed some substantial gains, despite the fall in sterling, closing between 5 1/2 and 5 3/4. At the short end, the rejection of a cut in MLR also made little difference, with most closing at the top at around 4 1/2 higher.

This also provided a further fillip to equities which had shown some signs of flagging at the close. So after retreating to a 6.6 rise at 3 pm, the FT index closed at the high point for the day up 7.3 at 420.0.

But with the derby taking place today, jobbers were not anticipating much of a follow through in the rally when trading resumes this morning.

Leading industrials enjoyed a fairly active day trading, as investors finally gave a vote of confidence to the recent figures from some of the majors. Beccumb's was a case in point, rising 6p to 120p, while Reed International, celebrating the reinstatement of the IPC journalists and some better than expected profits, rose 13p to 177p.

Others to benefit from the rally included ICI, 10p to 360p, Glaxo, 8p to 134p Unilever, 9p to 22p.

Shares of Dundonian, the Scottish crematorium group, continued to benefit from the offer for sale of shares in South Western Consolidated Mines, rising 6p to 82p.

A bullish outlook on the affairs of European Ferries made for a 5 1/2p lift at 143p, with Hall Bros jumping 10p to 185p. Buyers also took a keen interest in Milford Docks, up 8p to 131p, Derek Crouch 15p to 135p, Letraset 6p to 114p, Wilkinson Match 7p to 120p, and Oakley Printing, 2p to 24p.

A bullish annual meeting also saw Francis Industries collect a 2p rise at 60p, with a bid denial knocking 6p from Rush & Tompkins at 202p.

Oils enjoyed another busy session. Jobbers reported a fair turnover with second liners again attracting strong support. Most of the buying was taken up by London buyers hoping to pick up the odd bargain. By the close, prices were just a shade off the top after an earlier bout of profit taking which had been mostly soaked up.

In the majors, Ultramar softened 2p to 354p as BP at

344p, and Shell at 368p, matured firm. Lamsco entered the new customary of profit taking after a day of gains, dipping 1 668p. But Tricentral saw activity retreating 4p to 31p.

Century Oils again ben from the recent profits sion and share handout rose another 11p to 173p, speculative buying propp Pict Petroleum 5p to 42p, Aran Energy 16p to 42p, Clyde Pet 16p to 52p.

Siebens also drew at ahead of the share spl change of name, advanc to 950p with hopes of find continuing to b Berkeley Exploration up 212p.

Electricals made the m the market rally in an at The sudden departure of ing staff—four in three h—from Brokers Harris, looks like the end of the London office. Observer, expect the remainder of operation to return t native Birmingham.

to regain some of the lost in the last account. Racial hardened 3p to after some bullish sat on the Decca situation despite a 2 million shar ing earlier.

GEC was 4p better at along with Pleasur up 140p. Among second Electrotechnics rose 490p after a rescue wa Farnell 14p to 260p Diploma 5p to 427p, i was 1p firmer at 265p.

Banks showed some o best gains in a long spurred on by the hop cut in MLR. Barclay's t to 415p, National West 8p to 331p with Midl 325p and Lloyds at 285p 7p stronger.

Equity turnover on J was 193,999m (14,874 ba Active stocks yesterday, ing to the Exchange Tel were: ICI, European Barclay's, Bursat, Ma Spencer, BP, Premier, Associated Dairies, B, BET, Cadbury Sch Debenhams, GEC and L

Latest results

Company	Sales	Profits	Earnings	Div	Pey	Year's
Int or Fin	£m	£m	per share	price	date	total
Adkins Bros (F)	11.6 (11.1)	0.50 (0.70)	—	2.9 (4.6)	1/8	—
Cy of Dublin Bk (I)	—	0.37 (0.42)	2.48 (2.62)	0.87 (0.87)	15/8	—
De La Rue (F)	158.5 (119.8)	36.5 (26.6)	60.3 (51.3)	13.2 (7.5)	2/8	24.08 (11.37)
H. & Crossfield (F)	58.0 (54.0)	58.4 (57.5)	20.5 (17.5)	20.0 (24.0)	2/8	20.0 (24.0)
MEPC (I)	27.6 (24.4)	10.4 (6.27)	3.73 (3.30)	1.75 (1.5)	—	5.0 (—)
Parkland Text (F)	35.5 (31.8)	1.36 (2.57)	13.0 (31.0)	2.1 (1.85)	10/7	3.7 (3.3)
Reed Int (F)	1.515 (1.510)	99.9 (83.4)	66.7 (38.0)	9.0 (5.0)	12/8	13.0 (8.0)
Save & Prosper (I)	35.5 (29.4)	2.1 (1.46)	23.5 (21.2)	3.10 (2.72)	—	5.06 (3.66)
Scoteros (F)	31.7 (41.0)	5.74 (4.94)	38.4 (28.6)	5.2 (3.29)	27/6	8.0 (5.49)
Sketchley (F)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Transport Paper (F)	2.0 (1.9)	1.0 (1.0)	—	3.7 (3.6)	—	—
W. W. W. (I)	154.8 (132.2)	7.26 (6.17)	9.4 (8.9)	—	—	—

Dividends in this table are shown net of per share. Elsewhere in Business News dividends are shown on a gross basis. To establish gross multiply net dividend by 1.428. Profits are shown pretax and earnings are net. * = Irish pounds † = Income and pretax income ‡ = Including special interim of 4.2p.

MEPC sets its sights on £20m

By Our Financial Staff
MEPC, tipped by the City as the recovery stock which cured its financial ills last year, reported a 67 per cent jump in pre-tax income yesterday and forecast full-time earnings at a record £20m.

The shares rose 3p to 204p, a shade off their high for this year. Earnings for the six months to the end of last March rose from £6.2m to £10.4m, on which the group proposes to pay a 19 per cent higher gross dividend at 1.75p. A 12 per cent rise in gross rental income was boosted by proceeds of last June's right issue and the reduction of

interest payable on the group's 5 per cent convertible loan stock, the major part of which was converted in February into 20m shares.

MEPC is aiming to push overseas earnings to about 30 per cent of the total. The final phase of the 200,000 square foot office development in Parkdale, Minneapolis, has been letting so soon space is available, and is expected to be fully in-

come producing by the end of the current financial year.

That will give MEPC 1.1 million square feet of fully-let offices in that town.

The group has completed 85 per cent of letting at the Ex-

change Centre in Sydney. In the United Kingdom the Guildford and West One, Oxford Street, developments should be complete early in 1981.

In the spring it started building 200,000 square feet of offices in Long Acre, Covent Garden. Building is expected to take two years. The area is untried as high-grade office space let to one client. MEPC says it is difficult to guess at a rent for 1982, but points to the offices on the former Gannages site in Holborn which have been commanding £15.50 a square foot recently.

Big sale by London cocoa dealer

By Michael Prest.

Commodities Correspondent

On the eve of today's meeting at which the International Cocoa Council is to begin winding itself up, a leading London cocoa dealer announced that it had recently made the single biggest sale in 15 years.

J. H. Rayner (Mincing Lane) said that at the end of last week it had sold 100,000 tonnes of the Ivory Coast's current crop at one undisclosed price to European and American chocolate manufacturers.

The move was interpreted in the market as a sign that the Ivory Coast had given up withholding supplies from the market in the hope of better prices. It might also weaken the chances of a new marketing agreement between Ivory Coast and Brazil to replace the 1975 International Cocoa Agreement.

Any hope that an agreement might be revived could have been postponed today's proceedings at which, as a result of the agreement's collapse, the International Cocoa Council is to start dismantling itself.

The meeting, scheduled to last three days, will have to decide, among other things, what to do with the approximately £220m in assets which were accumulated through an export levy.

Most of the funds are invested on the Euromarket. An ICCO source said about 40 per cent could be liquidated by the end of June and the remainder within six months.

Heavy overproduction of cocoa has caused a price slump with some producers still trying to sell last year's crop.

J. H. Rayner's deal points to manufacturers' willingness to take advantage of low prices.

Results almost halved at Parkland Textile

By Catherine Gunn

Cheap imports of cloth and clothing continue to plague the British textile industry, and record interest rates are compounding its problems. The latest textile group to reveal its scars is yarn and cloth-making group Parkland Textile.

Its second half to February 29 1980 reported the pattern established earlier in the year with pre-tax profits almost halved to £1.36m, while turnover struggled up from £31.8m to £35.5m.

Earnings per share, collapsed from 21p to 13p, but the gross dividend has been increased by 12 per cent to 5.29p; and the net payout is covered 3.5 times. Interest costs rose from £526,000 to £911,000, reflecting increased borrowings as well as higher rates.

In spite of tough competition

overseas, the group's exports rose from £6.5m to £7m. But export and home margins were "terribly" squeezed.

The group has been "concentrating" its production areas, causing some redundancies, and has axed unprofitable product lines. The £290,000 cost is shown as an extraordinary item.

Some new lines are being introduced, and the still-profitable Maitland Menswear, its only ready-made garment interest, is expanding.

Roughly half the group's turnover now comes from yarn, sold mainly to the Leicester hosiery industry. The bulk of the remainder comes from cloth for men's and women's clothes.

The immediate outlook for the textile industry is bleak. Much depends on a national economic recovery and there is little sign of that yet.

Scoteros profits up 45pc and dividend boosted

By Our Financial Staff

Packaging, food distribution and vehicle building group Scoteros, improved efficiency and increased its sales in 1979-80, in spite of tougher trading conditions in Europe and the steel strike at home. Profits rose 45 per cent and the gross dividend is up 38.8 per cent at 7.25p, yielding 5.75 per cent at 126p a share.

The strike hit Scoteros's operations using steel and tinplate, and the after-effects linger on. It may be some months before normal trading conditions return, the board says.

Meanwhile, the group is pumping more than £2.5m into its operations this year, in a

continuing pursuit of efficiency and new products.

Pretax profits to March 31 rose from £1.46m to £2.17m, on sales of £35.5m against £29.4m. Sales within Britain provided £26.7m of that. Overseas sales rose nearly a third to £8.8m.

The overseas division also produced a good rise in pre-interest profits, up by just over half to £563,000. The food side made the largest contribution, of £880,000, up a third, and packaging made £771,000 against £524,000. Transport profits rose more than two-and-a-half times to £179,000. Group interest costs were just 6 per cent higher at £277,000.

Dome Petroleum dealings start

By Rosemary Unsworth.

Dealings start today in London in the shares of Dome Petroleum, the Canadian gas and oil exploration company, which has a 30 per cent stake in Stevens Oil and Gas (UK), now known as Sovereign Oil and Gas.

Dome, whose shares currently trade at about £73 on the Toronto and New York stock exchanges, sought a London listing to make itself better known to European institutions and to raise money in Europe

more easily. The listing has been granted for 50.3 million shares, of which 49.2 million are issued and the remainder reserved.

Last year, the group made pretax profits of £235m on revenue of \$945m, but the group does not pay dividends and has no immediate intention of doing so. "It would be irresponsible for an exploration company which needs to spend heavily on exploration and production, to pay a dividend," Mr. William Richards,

the president, said.

Dome also owns 40 per cent of Dome Mines, Canada's largest gold producer, and controls 47 per cent of Trans-Canada Pipelines, a natural gas transmission system operator.

The group's reserves are currently estimated at 300 million barrels of crude oil and 40 million million cubic feet of natural gas. It also has undeveloped reserves in the Arctic, which it hopes to bring into production by 1985, and in Alberta and the Beaufort Sea.

Briefly

Fentland Industries: C says that it is difficult to say, but group is sound and it should be possible to raise a further £1m of growth. CCA accounts show pretax profit (£707,000) compared with £121,000.

Aberdeen Construction Chairman says in his annual report that despite cut public expenditure, work is being done at a level. CCA accounts show (£2,054m) compared with £1,054m (£1,054m).

Adkins Bros (Hosiery): J says that the group is sound and it should be possible to raise a further £1m of growth. CCA accounts show (£706,835) compared with £121,000.

Final dividend gross (£3.88p gross) made gross (£5.85p gross). Transport Paper: Group surplus for year ended 31 March was £2.0m (£1.9m). Pretax profit (£1.01m (£1.0m)). Final is 5.44p gross (£5.18p gross).

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Hoechst off to good start

International

Hoechst AG is optimistic about 1980 after a strong first quarter, despite a weaker performance in April and May. Herr Rolf Sammet, managing board chairman, said, "However, he told the annual meeting, that there are many external factors de-stabilizing Hoechst's activities, including higher raw materials prices, and a less dynamic demand for chemicals."

Fokker unable to forecast

NV Koninklijke Nederlandse Vliegtuigenfabriek Fokker of Amsterdam, says that it is not yet possible to make sufficiently reliable forecasts on results this year.

Record progress at Fluor

Fluor Corporation of California has announced record earnings for the six months ended April 30 of \$64.1m (about £27.8m). This is up 38 per cent on the \$46.5m for the same period last year.

Exxon to raise expenses

Exxon Corporation of Boston expects capital for 1980 and exploration expenditures to total about \$8bn (about £3,500m) according to Mr Jack Bennett, senior vice-president.

Net profit rose last year to \$14.77m from \$12.10m in 1978. Fokker said its liquidity improved considerably in 1979, with the relatively low production rate of F27 and F28 aircraft and large prepayments by customers leading to a surplus which was deposited on the money market.

against \$4.3bn in 1979. Backlog was also a record \$13.6bn, compared with \$12.9bn at the end of the second quarter of fiscal 1979.

Mr J. Robert Fluor, chairman, said: "The earnings performance of our engineering and construction group—which is over three-quarters of our business—was 26 per cent above the same period last year. Our non-engineering and construction operations were even stronger, with a 62 per cent increase in earnings."

exports up by 5.2 per cent. The group is looking for a 3 per cent growth in sales and production this year.

Shareholders approved the group's plans to raise Dm250m authorized capital, not for immediate issue. The reserve capital will be available up to June 2, 1985, and rights may be excluded on any shares issued.

IBM Canada is raising \$50m (about £21.7m) through the issue of five-year debentures on the Eurobond market, according to joint lead manager, Morgan Guaranty.

Orion, Capital Corporation's president, Mr Alan Gruber, has again rejected a proposal by Shearson, Loeb Rhoades to acquire the company.

Racal sets up new group at Decca

By Our Financial Staff
Just over two months after Racal Electronics bid for Decca went unconditional, Mr Ernest Harrison, Racal's chairman, has announced a reorganization within Racal and the creation of a separate group within Decca bringing together all its capital goods activities.

Five members of the Racal board have joined that of Decca, including Mr Harrison, and two members of the Decca board, Mr N. Graham May and Sir Martin Flett, have resigned.

Mr Harrison said: "Whilst there are many urgent and difficult problems to be resolved, the future prospects for this new group of companies are extremely exciting."

Mr Harrison said: "Whilst there are many urgent and difficult problems to be resolved, the future prospects for this new group of companies are extremely exciting."

Sir Hugh predicts growth

In the midst of the run-up to the annual meeting battle with Louth over dividend payments, House of Fraser's chairman Sir Hugh Fraser has affirmed his company's growth rack to the Seventh World Conference of Retailers in Tokyo.

He said that Fraser would continue to grow steadily, in spite of recession and inflation, because the company had the financial resources to develop new stores. At present Fraser covered 60 per cent of the UK market, it was aiming for 100 per cent.

Most new Fraser investment would be going into data processing, storage and retrieval, allied to improved stock handling.

The Fraser meeting is in Glasgow on June 19.

Mr Fraser said: "Whilst there are many urgent and difficult problems to be resolved, the future prospects for this new group of companies are extremely exciting."

amount to £1,377,000, compared with £1,421,000. "However, the results are ahead of our targets", he says. "This is in line with my comments at the annual general meeting in February."

The directors have declared an unchanged interim dividend of 1.24p gross per 25p share.

Mr E. Lyons, chairman of UDS Group, states in his annual report that sales growth during the first quarter of the current year has been unexciting, and profits for the first six months may not equal those of last year.

The board is, however, looking to the second half for an improvement, and he hopes to report satisfactory results in 12 months' time.

Mr Harrison said: "Whilst there are many urgent and difficult problems to be resolved, the future prospects for this new group of companies are extremely exciting."

number of bistro type restaurants in London and Oxford, including wine bars, Pizza Houses, American hamburger restaurants and Tandoori in Covent Garden, specializing in South American food.

Henderson Administration, the investment management company which has funds in excess of £400m — including £105 million in unit trusts — under its belt, is to expand its investment range soon. In September it plans to launch a single premium life assurance bond which can be linked to a whole range of new funds, as well as its existing unit trusts.

Unichem achieves record results
Unichem of Morden, Surrey, the United Kingdom's largest independent pharmaceutical wholesaler, reports a record pre-tax profit of 103 per cent to £8.3m for 1979, on turnover up 38 per cent to £137.4m. Profit-sharing allocations to member shareholders totalled a record £8,220m against £2,197m the previous year.

Reserves at the year-end stood at a record £7,240m compared with £6,881m in 1979. Mr Peter Dodd, the managing director, said: "Unichem is well placed financially to take maximum advantage of the current difficult trading climate, and I anticipate that the 1980 results will show further growth."

& Company Holdings

Another recovery attempt

Company Holdings has had a very and the latest set of results in a particular disappointment to For just when the group recovering from the rationalizations and heavy losses of the disaster has struck again.

id half of 1979 Evered made a loss, tipping the group into 000 pretax for the full year and led a £17,000 profit on property loss compared with a profit of £78, £122,000 in 1977 and pretax £11.1m in three preceding years, now in the throes of another "recovery" involving the closure seven operating subsidiaries with uncles bringing the workforce.

The net costs charged in the totalled £226,000. Sandy Saunders—also chairman of Francis Industries—who took it from merchant banker Sir, in February warns that the ke a loss in 1980, but he hopes ter trading will show a profit.

Mr Saunders said: "The results of the year will be above those of last year and below the rate of recovery."

Evered is making its second attempt at recovery with the benefit at least of a strong balance sheet. The net overdraft at the 1979 year-end was just over £1m and this compared with shareholders' funds of £3.18m. Gearing of only a third is better than many manufacturing companies can boast.

However, an indication of the National Westminster's view of Evered can perhaps be gauged from the fact that the overdraft is secured by a legal mortgage on the freehold property, a specific charge on both book and other debts and a floating charge on other assets.

However, chairman Mr Saunders says that Evered has a "very comfortable relationship" with its bankers and bank facilities are not a problem. Furthermore, since the year-end Evered has realized some cash through asset sales.

In many ways Evered is a typical Midlands company. About two-thirds of its turnover spring from non-ferrous scrap, tube and extrusions.

The rest of the business comprises of a company making castors and wheels for the furniture, medical and office equipment markets and a company making locks and security systems.

Last year the group was hit by the engineering strike and also contributing to the losses was a poor performance from the tube mill which made a substantial loss. Management changes have been made and a much better result is expected in 1980.

In 1980, Evered has already had to contend with the steel strike and it is hardly the most auspicious year anyway in which to stage a recovery. The shares stand at a year's "low" of 16p backed by assets of 52p following a recent property revaluation. Perhaps the two mysterious Arabian shareholders with 6 per cent each of the equity will have some comments to make at the annual meeting.

Peter Wilson-Smith



RESULTS FOR THE HALF YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 1980 (UNAUDITED).

"Record first half"

	1980	1979
OVER	136,253	117,035
BEFORE TAX	7,268	6,167
AFTER TAX	5,568	5,111
INGS PER SHARE	8.8p	8.8p
END PER SHARE (Gross)	3.4p	3.0p

- STEEL STRIKE HITS IRON AND STEEL ACTIVITIES
- CEMENT PROFITS RECOVER
- COMPANY FINANCIALLY STRONG

Principal activities of the Thos. W. Ward Group:
Iron and Steel Scrap, Cement, Engineering,
Motor Vehicle Distribution, Industrial Services.

Drilling Tools says accept offer

In the offer document from ICFC, Corporate Finance on behalf of Plumcloud has been sent to shareholders, the chairman of Drilling Tools North Sea, Mr Charles Noble, recommends acceptance of the revised offer.

Taken together with Plumcloud's existing holding of 42,800 "B" ordinary shares, the total number owned by Plumcloud, or committed to the offer, is 130,000 shares representing 37.91 per cent of the votes attributable to the total issued share capital.

This document also includes the directors' estimate of the results of Drilling Tools for the 12 months to March 31. These show that trading profits amounted to £308,000 against £353,000, before research and development expenditure of £42,000, against £11,000.

A listing of Plumcloud shares is not proposed but occasional dealings may be permitted under rule 163(2) of the Stock Exchange.

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also on page 31

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John Adamson, U.K. Advertisement Manager,
Frankfurt Allgemeine Zeitung,
10 Mary Street, London SW1A 1UL,
Tel. 01-252 7082.

BI-LINGUAL SECRETARY (GERMAN)

c. £5,250

We are seeking an experienced secretary (English mother tongue) with fluent German written and verbal, capable of translating English dictation into commercial German, to work in the export marketing area of J. & B. Whisky, a division of International Distillers & Vintners Ltd.

There is a friendly atmosphere in our very pleasant offices adjacent to Regents Park, a subsidised restaurant and other staff benefits.

Tel. Miss S. Sell (01-335 4446), International Distillers & Vintners Ltd., 1 York Gate, London, N.W.1.

SHAC

FUNDRAISER

London's Housing Charity

who with SHAC's Director, is responsible for SHAC's fundraising efforts. This will involve a wide range of responsibilities including: planning, organizing, and conducting fundraising events; liaising with donors and sponsors; and managing the fundraising budget. The successful candidate will be a motivated, organized individual with excellent communication skills. Salary is negotiable. Please apply to: SHAC, 1, The Times Building, 11, Abchurch Lane, London EC4N 3DF.

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We are now expanding to meet growing business opportunities and seek a new consultant to become part of our close knit team. The ideal candidate should have some recruitment background or good commercial sense. Excellent salary and prospects are offered. Successful candidate will be responsible for all correspondence and personal communication with clients throughout Germany. Superb offices, bonus.

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IS LOCAL GOVERNMENT A BORE?

If you're prepared to risk it... could you help our new Borough Development Officer to manage 650 building design staff?

YOU NEED

* Intelligence. * Common sense. * Tact

* Resilience. * Shorthand/Typing (100/50).

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* New offices. * New equipment. * Up to £6,500. * Flexitime. * Up to 5 weeks' holiday.

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Ring Anne Wyld on 01-674 9844, Ext. 171.

Application forms available from the Personnel Officer, Borough Development Department, London Borough of Lambeth, 9-15 New Park Road, London, S.W.2, or telephone 01-674 9844, Ext. 172, quoting Reference No. D03A. Closing date, 14th June, 1980.

As part of Lambeth's Equal Opportunities Policy, applications are welcome from people regardless of disability, marital status, race or sex.

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The newly appointed Managing Director of a famous cosmetic house wishes to recruit a top P.A. Secretary. Constant contact with clients and secret management. Own office.

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A major industrial concern based in Mayfair seeks a capable person to act as its Personnel Secretary. Excellent salary and benefits. Duties of personnel administration, recruitment, training, and P.A. duties. Good formal skills essential.

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To a senior partner of a medium sized firm of Chartered Accountants close to Liverpool St. station. He is more than willing to delegate a wide range of both administrative and P.A. duties. Good formal skills essential.

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If you are seeking a secretarial position at top level in a fashionable house in Knightsbridge, we have a good selection to offer you. Please telephone us and we would be happy to discuss these in further detail.



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Successful and highly professional character as Sec/PA to a Senior Partner. Enjoying working with the U.K. providing audio + rusty support. For a challenging career call Suzanne 01-628 9040.

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Ideal based company of attorneys is looking for a person to become part of the team. As an admin. in the legal field is invaluable as an international affairs. Call Vanessa Jefferys today 0440.

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Administration concerning wages, transport, medical and accommodation of staff on contracts. Gt. totally involved and take responsibility. People contact and a knowledge of French is a wide minimal secretarial support to Personnel. Call Caroline Drey on 01-628 9040.

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Self in Chelsea taking charge of the day to day of the office, the house and the car. An one who relies on your efficiency when he is reward you with a day, full of variety. Minimal maximum PA when you call Clara Tanning on 01-628 9040.

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Europe's major conference and seminar in the computer industry. The conference will be in London, Paris, Amsterdam, Vienna, and other major cities in Europe and looking for an experienced person to be in charge of arranging venues, supervising the and entertaining the speakers. The applicant will be based at our London headquarters in Maidenhead.

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Prestigious P.A. Appointment

Putney c.£5000 inc. LA
International Computers Ltd is looking for a top calibre Personal Assistant to help with the administration of a department that provides a service to many of the top and most prestigious business organisations in the UK. You will be working in a very busy sales orientated environment and this is not an appointment where the term P.A. is shorthand for just another secretary. The need is for a mature person, at least 25 years old, who is an excellent organiser, enthusiastic, who enjoys taking initiative and who combines a high standard of secretarial skill with a calm and confident manner. As well as general administration, contact with customers and organising meetings and travel arrangements, there will be a close involvement with budgeting and the preparation of technical reports.

International Computers
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The salary shown above is subject to an annual review in June and includes £44 London allowance.
If you feel that you would like to join this friendly and very professional team, you can find out more by telephoning Rosalind Ellis or Sue Draper on 01-728 7221 Ext. 4105.
Alternatively write to them at: ICL Recruitment Services, 93.99 Upper Richmond Road, London SW15 2TG, quoting reference T UKD 177.

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Green Park £5,000
Top PA SEC for top man in leading advertising agency - not tired or high powered.
Band Street To start £5,500
Self motivated PA sec free to travel for MD of hotel group - not much SH/TYP. Lots of organising.
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Secretary with 2 years experience and the desire to be a professional practice someone. Sec + with a professional background.
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Open tonight until 6.30 p.m.
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Your excellent shorthand/typing skills, adaptability and administrative flair are of prime importance to this small Company—one minute you could be helping to finalise a property transaction, and the next organising the Chairman's sailing weekend! If you are looking for involvement in a rewarding atmosphere this could be the opportunity you've been waiting for!
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The Vice-President of a Publishing Company is searching for someone with good typing and a knowledge of book-keeping, to liaise with their US office, compose own correspondence, competently deal with whatever comes up, and with the ability to prioritise. Challenges and variety are the keywords of this appointment.
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COPENHAGEN

International youth travel Federation requires efficient P.A./Secretary to start END JUNE. French and/or German useful. Busy job involves administration, conference organising, simple bookkeeping, shorthand/typing, some travel. Common sense, good skills and office experience essential. DKY 80,000 - travel concessions. MULTILINGUAL SERVICES, 22 Charing Cross Rd., W.C.2. 01-628 3794/5 (Recruitment Consultants)

Young Sec/Secretary 23+ with ability to take quite a lot of teasing from young trading team (and give as good as you get) needed for very varied and involved job within EC3 Company. To £5,200 plus free restaurant. Monica Greve Recruitment Consultants, 839 4547.

TO £6,500

For sophisticated PA/Sec. 26.32. Top level appointment (City), offering a great deal of variety and interest. Important social and client contact. Phone Miller & Mellich 320 Regent St. W.1. Tel. 637 7882 Personnel Consultants

£6,000 P.A. +

Never a dull moment... It's true! We're looking for someone with plenty of common sense, a lively personality and plenty of self-motivation. As executive PA Secretary, you'll have all the right skills together with a knowledge of shipping, import/export experience. Interested—then why not call 01-235 3761 (No agencies)

We set the standard because we make the stand

Margery Hurst has always set high standards; now we're making a stand to defend them. For one thing, have you noticed how difficult it is for outstanding Executive Secretaries to find a job where high standards are needed and appreciated? We think it's high time someone made a stand for these special qualities. That's why we flatly refuse to lower our standards. We still insist on 'old-fashioned' shorthand and typing speeds—so you can quickly clear the routine work before confidently moving on to the real responsibility. Also, with the general erosion of standards has come a gradual weakening of the special bond between bosses and secretaries/PAs. We won't stand for that either. A good secretary is a working partner, a trusted confidant who supports and helps a boss rise through the organization. So we will only take on a job that offers real responsibility and career potential. Finally, galloping inflation has also taken its toll. It has spurred salaries skywards at the lower end of the market, but not always at the top. So we're making another stand. We know what an Executive Secretary or PA is worth and we hold out for the right salary and benefit package. That's why we won't look at jobs below £5,500. Fortunately, many employers still believe in Margery Hurst's standards—and they work with us, again and again. If you would like to meet both us and them, ring us at the most convenient address, so we can make a date.

Margery Hurst
EXECUTIVE, SECRETARIAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE PERSONNEL CONSULTANTS
47 Davies Street, London W1, 01-629 8812 115/117 Cannon Street, London EC4, 01-623 6181
We set the standard because we make the stand

SECRETARY TO MANAGING DIRECTOR

Following the recent appointment of a new Managing Director, we are looking for a mature and competent Secretary who will have had several years' experience at a senior level.
The successful applicant should be educated to "A" level standard and have shorthand/typing speeds of 120/80. This is an interesting position in an exciting and fast-moving industry and requires someone with a responsible attitude and an ability to work on own initiative.
We offer excellent conditions of employment at our modern premises in Park Royal, including subsidised restaurant, car park, 4 weeks' holiday, contributory pension scheme and free life assurance. Salary circa £8,000 per annum.
Applications in writing giving details of education and experience should be addressed to: Mr Ian Blinks, Personnel Manager, Visions Limited, Cumberland Avenue, London NW10 7EH.

PERSONAL SECRETARY c. £5,000

A well-educated Secretary is required to work in the Management department of an international property company with attractive offices situated near Holborn Circus.
First-class secretarial skills will be rewarded with a salary in the region of £5,000 p.a., together with excellent benefits, including nearly five weeks' holiday p.a., L.V.s, season ticket loan, B.U.P.A. and twice-yearly salary reviews.
Please ring Carol Watt on 01-831 6331 for further details.
Brixton Estate

MATURE P.A./SECRETARY

TO ASSIST CHIEF EXECUTIVE OF SMALL BUT BUSY TRADE ASSOCIATION
Cheerful disposition, good shorthand and typing essential (minimum audio), and pleasant telephone manner. Lots of scope for involvement, working in attractive modern offices near Charing Cross.
around £6,000 for right person
+ 40p L.V.s, 4 weeks holiday
Please telephone: Mr W. R. Bowler 839 4861

SECRETARY LEADING AEROSPACE COMPANY

The position requires 'good secretarial' skills, initiative, time management and involvement. The work is sometimes exciting, sometimes routine but always very important. If you are serious about your career, we would like to hear from you. The salary is negotiable and other benefits will be offered. Send your CV to: Managing Director, **BISCO** 536 Kings Road, London SW10 0UX

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Excellent opportunity for a young person with good typing speeds. Good salary will be offered to the successful applicant depending on ability and experience. Generous company benefits include 4 weeks' annual holiday, L.V.s, pension scheme and free medical insurance. c. £5,000.
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Rembrandt Designer Collections, Ltd.

We are a fashion company with smart offices based in the West End of London. We are a progressive young management team looking for a

P.A./SECRETARY to the MANAGING DIRECTOR

We want an experienced and enthusiastic secretary with good shorthand and typing skills, initiative, ability to organise and a pleasant personality. The position is interesting and rewarding and for the right person we are offering a minimum salary of £5,500 up to £7,000 p.a. according to age and experience, 4 weeks holiday, company pension scheme, clothing staff discount scheme, IBM golf ball typewriter.
Telephone Miss J. Grogan, 01-638 9801 for an appointment.

INTERNATIONAL COMMITTEE SECRETARY

The World Petroleum Congress (WPC) requires a Secretary to its Scientific Programme Committee (SPC). The WPC is an International Organisation, with offices in London, which holds a large International Scientific Congress every 4 years. The SPC Secretary is responsible for all the office work related to the Scientific Programme Committee including preparation of papers for meetings, follow-up, dealing with publishers, corresponding with authors, etc.
The person appointed must have a good personality and be able to work on her/his own for long periods. Good typing and some shorthand and other secretarial skills as well as an ability to write good, concise English are essential. Knowledge of languages and experience of the oil industry useful.
Commencing salary £5,000, lunches, 4 weeks' holiday and pension scheme.
First interviews in week beginning 9th June.
Candidates who can meet these requirements are invited to write at once enclosing full curriculum vitae to Mr D. C. Payne, Secretary General, World Petroleum Congress, 61 New Cavendish Street, London, W1M 8AR.

INTERNATIONAL COMPANY

Occupying prestigious offices in Mayfair, is looking for a mature and versatile
SECRETARY
to join their team. This is a responsible position with varied duties including telex operation. A competitive salary will be paid to the right applicant. STL is available, 1980. Holiday arrangements honoured, flexible hours if required.
Please call 499 7492

PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT ADMINISTRATION—GILT-EDGED

Clerical assistant required to join small team of fund managers specialising in Gilt-Edged investment to be responsible for processing of stock exchange transactions, valuations and associated administrative functions. Numeracy and knowledge of stock exchange procedures are the prime requirements to fill this essential role; typing ability an asset.
Salary circa £5,500. Location City. Reply Box: 339, Streets Financial Limited, 18 Red Lion Court, Fleet Street, London EC4A 3HT.

STONYHURST COLLEGE HEADMASTERS SECRETARY

The Headmaster of this independent boys' school in rural Lancashire requires an experienced personal secretary able to take up the post by September 1st, preferably sooner, at £6,000 p.a. plus benefits. The post involves a lot of travel with car and names and addresses of two referees, note to the Headmaster, Stonyhurst College, nr. Blackburn, Lancs., BB5 8TZ.

Crone Corkill
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

